THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

FROM PETERSBURG.

Retreat of the Rebels.

THEY ABANDON THE WELDON ROAD.

WORK OF DESTRUCTION.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac is at hand this morning, which shows that General Warren has made a reconnoissance recently towards Petersburg, and has found that the enemy has fallen back from his front to the works near that city, thus abandoning all efforts to retake the Weldon Railroad. An expedition sent down the road has succeeded in destroying the track and bridges for thirty-seven miles.

LATER FROM GRANT

Retreat of the Rebels Confirmed

WHAT THE REBELS HAVE LOST.

Only Six Days' Rations at Petersburg.

LEE MUST RETAKE THE WELDON ROAD AT ALL HAZARDS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—On Monday morning it was discovered that the enemy, who the day before had attacked Warren's Corps so furiously upon its left wing, had withdrawn his main force from that locality, and our troops advanced and captured many of the Rebel pickets.

Prisoners taken report that there are but six days' rations left in Petersburg and that Lee must, at all hazards, regain the railroad which he has lost, if he does not wish to run short of supplies for his army. The roads are almost impassable from the recent rains, and particularly those between the Jerusalem plank road and the Weldon railroad. Our troops will soon corduroy them, however.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

The Weldon Railroad—The Rebels Disappeared from Our Front—Arrival of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The mail steamer to-day brought up about sixty Rebel officers, including a colonel, a major, four captains, and lieutenants captured on Sunday.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 23.—The enemy, early yesterday morning, disappeared from the front of the 5th and 9th Corps on the Weldon railroad, and the belief is that the attempt to regain possession of this important line of communication has been abandoned, and that the enemy are fortifying their right flank to resist an attack in this direction from our forces. They may, however, be preparing to make a dash on our lines in some other direction. Occasional firing has been going on along the centre, and was quite lively during the night. This morning occasional shots are heard.

The road continues wet, making travel very difficult. About thirty Rebels were brought in during the night, principally South Carolinians, mostly claiming to be deserters. This story is, however, not believed, as the soldiers from that State have furnished fewer deserters to our side than any other in the Confederacy.

They are strong, hearty-looking men, and seem to think the end of the struggle is at hand. They believe Petersburg to be almost within our grasp and will be in our possession at an early day.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

THE REBEL GENERAL A. P. HILL WOUNDED—GENERALS HEATH AND FITZHUGH LEE KILLED.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 23.—It is reported by officers who have just arrived from the front, that in the attack made on Sunday upon our left by the Rebels, in which they were so handsomely repulsed, the Rebel General A. P. Hill was knocked from his horse by a piece of shell, and badly wounded; and that Generals Heath and Fitzhugh Lee, son of the Rebel chieftain, were killed.

GRAND REBEL EFFORT TO DRIVE US FROM THE WELDON ROAD—IT IS A GRAND FAILURE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 22.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Rebels assaulted our lines on the Weldon railroad. At the point attacked our front formed a crescent crossing the track at nearly right angles, and swinging back towards and parallel with it on the left wing. The troops engaged were Potter's Division of the 9th Corps on the right, General Ayres on the centre, with General Cutler on the left.

Their first essay was a failure; the troops rushed out of the woods nearly opposite the track in a huge mass, but fell back almost immediately upon coming under our fire.

Rallying under cover of the forest, they renewed the assault with more determination, the burden of the attack falling upon Ayres and Cutler; Potter was slightly engaged. The charge was a furious and determined one; but the stern courage of our men were more than a match for the mere desperation of the enemy.

Our men, behind their intrenchments, waited the approach of the Rebels till they came within a few hundred yards, when they opened upon them a perfect blaze of infantry and artillery fire. The second line of assault immediately broke and fled to the woods, while the first were nearly all either captured or killed. Their loss is enormous. The dead were left upon the field, and the wounded in our hands.

At least five hundred prisoners and five stands of colors were captured. Their loss in officers was severe. Among them are reported A. P. Hill, mortally wounded, and Generals Heath and Lee (son of R. E. Lee) killed. Colonel —, 16th Mississippi, is in our hands, wounded in the leg.

Our casualties were light; not over 150 in all. General Ayres got a slight wound across the face. Colonel Renshaw, 1st Indiana, was killed.

Our infantry displayed great coolness, and the artillery great skill in managing their guns. Our men felt confident of their ability to hold this position, even against the whole of his army that Lee says he will bring against them. They are well intrenched, with artillery well mounted.

The roads, on Saturday, were awful; and our artillery and supply trains had great difficulty in getting to the front. They improved, however, yesterday, and we have prospects this morning of a pleasant day.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

STARTLING RUMOR FROM BALTIMORE.

Rebels Reported to be Crossing the Potomac.

BALTIMORE, August 24, 12·45 P. M.—We have reports via the Northern Central Railroad, that the Rebels have crossed the Potomac.

The reports need confirmation.

We have nothing direct this morning from the Upper Potomac.

Destructive Thunder Storm.

WATERVILLE, Me., August 24.—During a severe thunder storm last night, the bridge over the Martin stream in North Fairfield on the Somerset railroad, was struck by lightning, and blown down. Many buildings and orchards were also blown down.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Message of Governor Curtin.

THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

A REGIMENT WITHOUT OFFICERS.

Conflict Between the National and State Authorities.

POSITION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR CURTIN RELATIVE TO THE SECOND PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, August 22, 1864.—To the Honorable the Senate of Pennsylvania.—Gentlemen:—I received the following preamble and resolution on the 20th August:—

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1864.—"*Whereas*, It is alleged that the officers of the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery (or Provisional Regiment) are without commissions, and the regiment, although in the front, is without surgeons, therefore, in order to ascertain where the neglect is, be it

"*Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to furnish, at his earliest convenience, any correspondence that he may have had with the President or the War Department in relation thereto."

To which I have the honor to reply that, on the recommendation of an officer of the War Department, on the 18th day of June, 1862, I appointed A. A. Gibson, then a captain in the artillery service of the United States, Colonel of the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery. It was represented to me that he was very well qualified, and I selected him accordingly for this particular arm of the service. Early in January, 1863, complaints were made to me by the officers of the regiment in reference to the conduct of Colonel Gibson, and, indeed, charges were made of a serious character.

I was extremely reluctant to interfere between the War Department and a Colonel of the service. But these complaints continued to be repeated, and in the month of May or June, 1863, when in Washington City on other business, I was called upon by many of the officers of the regiment, gentlemen who were personally known to me to be entirely reliable, and statements were made so serious that I could not disregard them; and I addressed the Secretary of War upon the subject, and sent my communication from Willard's Hotel without having retained a copy, asking that Colonel Gibson should be relieved from the command of the regiment and ordered back to his regiment in the army.

To this communication no answer was returned, but to my surprise I learn unofficially that all that was required to secure the removal of Colonel Gibson was my request to that effect. On the the 2d of December, 1863, I again addressed the Secretary of War as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, December 2, 1863.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.—Sir:—I beg leave to request most earnestly that you will issue an order to Colonel A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, relieving him from the command, and returning him to his post as Captain in the 2d Regiment of Artillery (Regulars).

I am constrained to make this request from the fact that Colonel Gibson has not and does not give satisfaction to his regiment, and that his officers, some of them the finest in the service, are constantly appealing to me to relieve them. Charges of a serious nature could be preferred, but this would involve the delay attending a court-martial, and would create dissensions, all of which can be avoided by his being returned to his regular rank. The most charitable construction placed upon his conduct by his officers is that he is insane, and under such circumstances the mildest means consistent with the good of the service are probably the best.

I respectfully refer to papers already on file in your department, with my endorsement in relation to this subject, and I beg that the order may issue.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To which no answer was returned. The complaints still continuing, and both officers and men constantly appealing to me, I again addressed the Secretary of War on the 19th of January, 1864, as follows:—

JANUARY 19, 1864.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—Sir:—I have upon two occasions before this endeavored to call your attention to the propriety of ordering Colonel A. A. Gibson, now commanding the 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Artillery, to join his own regiment of Regulars, and was surprised that no answer had been returned. I learn, however, unofficially, that my letters upon this subject have not reached you.

I, therefore, take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of my letter on this subject, which fully explains the matter, and in addition to what is there stated it is proper to say, that from information received I am assured that if Colonel Gibson is not removed very few of that regiment will re-enlist, and that if he is, nearly all of them will; hence the necessity for early action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

This letter I sent to Washington city by a member of my staff, who delivered it to the Secretary of War in person on the 23d January, 1864. No action having been taken, although a court of inquiry had been in session upon charges preferred against Colonel Gibson, and the complaints still continuing, on the 16th June, 1864, I addressed the President of the United States as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, June 16, 1864.—Sir:—In the spring of 1862 you requested me to raise a volunteer regiment of heavy artillery, called the "2d Regiment Heavy Artillery," P.V. The call being a special one, there seemed to be required to command the regiment an officer of experience in that particular line, and one of the officers of the War Department recommended for that purpose Captain A. A. Gibson, of the State of Maine, then a captain in the 2d Artillery, U. S. A.

In compliance with this recommendation, and without any other knowledge of Captain Gibson, I appointed and commissioned him on the 18th of June, 1862, as Colonel of the regiment. His conduct and deportment since have been intolerable. He has violated the faith of the Government pledged to recruits for regiments in the field by General Order No. 88, July 25, 1862, which provides that they shall be permitted to select any company of the regiment they may prefer. In contempt of this order he has forced recruits into batteries other than those which they selected.

In at least one instance he has used language to a commissioned officer of his regiment in presence of an enlisted man, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and calculated to subvert all discipline. He has treated the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with contempt, by returning to her agent the flag which he supposed to be the flag presented to the regiment by the State, under the direction of an act of Assembly, and giving as a reason for so doing that when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States it ceased to have anything to do with the State.

He has slandered the whole people of Pennsylvania, and especially her gallant soldiers in the field, by saying:—"Pennsylvania soldiers will not fight; one Southern soldier is worth three of them. The Rebel officers make a practice of ascertaining on what part of the battle-field the Pennsylvania troops are stationed, and then attack their part of the line," or words to that effect.

In utter defiance and contempt of the acts of Congress, to be presently referred to, he took possession of a first lieutenant's commission, which I had issued to a non commissioned officer of the regiment, court-martialed the officer for having accepted it, and retained the commission until it had been given in evidence before the court-martial. The facts above recited were all reported as found by a court of inquiry assembled on January 5, 1864 of which Brigadier-General De Russey was President, which also reported that in the opinion of the court no further military proceedings were necessary in the case.

I add that the proceedings of Colonel Gibson have been habitually so offensive that I have long since ceased to hold any communication with him.

The heavy artillery is known to be a favorite arm. One regiment was raised in Pennsylvania, and when that was completed, a second was authorized to be raised. Authority to raise more in this State was refused, although in New York no less than sixteen regiments were authorized.

In consequence of this refusal, there was a large surplus recruited for the second regiment. This surplus amounted to more than enough to form another regiment, and measures were taken by the War Department to form one accordingly.

The act of Congress of July 20, 1861, provides that the field, staff, and company officers of volunteer regiments shall be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States, and the act of Congress of August 6, 1861, provides that vacancies thereafter occurring in the volunteer regiments shall be filled by the Governors of the States respectively, in the same manner as original appointments.

In defiance of these provisions, Colonel Gibson undertook to appoint all the commissioned officers of the proposed new regiment except the lieutenants, surgeons, and chaplain, including the colonel; and the persons thus named by him have been put in command.

I of course disregarded this unwarrantable interference with the authority conferred on me by act of Congress, and appointed and commissioned persons carefully selected for their fitness to be officers of the new regiment. These officers have not been mustered in; the new regiment has now been sent into the field, having only ten company officers for more than fourteen hundred men—a number of them without commissions, at least four companies of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men each, being commanded by sergeants, and as I am creditably informed, without the usual supply of surgeons, surgical instruments, or medical supplies.

The conduct of Colonel Gibson produced great exasperation and discontent among the officers and men of the regiment, and their complaints to me were frequent and urgent.

I repeatedly requested the War Department to return him to his battery as captain in the regular service, but without success. I annex to this letter copies of the last two letters which I addressed to the War Department on this subject, dated, respectively, 2d December, 1863, and 19th January, 1864.

Under these circumstances I have arrived at the conclusion that I can no longer permit Colonel Gibson to remain in command of the regiment; and by virtue of the power of removal vested in me by the form of appointment conferred on me by the act of Congress, I have determined to revoke and supersede and vacate his commission and dismiss him from his office.

The most gentle construction to be put on the conduct of Colonel Gibson would be to ascribe it to partial insanity. It appears that he admitted before the court of inquiry that he had the reputation of being eccentric, but not to the extent charged.

To whatever cause, however, his course is to be attributed, my respect for the Commonwealth whose organ I am, and my regard for the welfare of her citizens recruited for the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, and now in the field, require that I should seriously invoke your aid to overcome the obstacles heretofore created by some of your officers, and by which the exercise of the just authority conferred on me by the act of Congress has been thus far in this case prevented. You, sir, are the responsible head of the Government. Your duty and your oath of office require you to see that the laws be faithfully executed. These very acts of Congress were approved and signed by yourself. I will not believe that you will in effect violate them yourself by permitting officers who are under your control to disregard and trample on them. For obvious reasons connected with the public service, it is desirable to avoid, so far as may be possible, any appearance of a collision between us on such a subject.

If you conceive that the law, as it now stands, is unwise or inconvenient, Congress is still in session, and you can recommend an alteration of it. I pray you to recollect, that under this law as it exists my duty and responsibility are co-extensive with my authority. I have no alternative but to exercise it in conformity with my best judgment and discretion.

I therefore do most respectfully, but most earnestly, request from you the assurance that you will immediately give orders which shall be effective on all your officers, to obey the acts of Congress above referred to:—

First. By mustering out any field, staff, or company officers in the regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers whose commissions shall have been revoked and superseded by the Governor of this State; and

Second. By mustering in (except in cases provided for by the act of Congress) any persons who shall have been commissioned as such officers in such regiments by the Governor of the State, whether as original appointments or to fill vacancies.

Under great discouragements, this Commonwealth and her authorities have endeavored in every way to aid the Government in its struggles with treason; and I am proud to believe have most promptly, and fully, and cheerfully discharged their whole duty in this regard, and by the blessing of God will continue to do so.

Her citizens have freely shed their blood in defense of our common country. They have volunteered in her service on the faith of solemn assurances, by acts of Congress approved by yourself, that the selection of their regimental officers should be confided to the authorities of their own State, who would be comparatively familiar with their wants and with their merits and claims.

Sir, I implore you, do not teach them that these assurances have been solemn deceptions, and may be violated at the whim of any person holding a position in any of the grades of the military hierarchy, from the commander-in-chief down to a mustering officer. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

To this no reply was received. On the receipt of the following letters, addressed to the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, surgeons were at once assigned to the regiment and were ordered forward:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY, Provisional Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Virginia, May 29, 1864.—Adjutant-General United States Army—Sir:—For the reason that no medical attendance has been permanently attached to my regiment by the Department, I appeal to my brigade commander, who assigned temporarily Assistant Surgeon L. Phillips, 14th New York Artillery.

I would respectfully request that Assistant Surgeon L. Phillips be permanently attached as surgeon of this regiment, not only for his energy and ability, but for the marked success with which he alone has managed the twelve hundred men now in my command. It is needless for me to set forth the importance of having permanent medical attendance.

The two assistant surgeons ordered to report to me by the Medical Department at Washington are not with the regiment. The one left it, after being attached two days, without ever reporting a cause therefor; the other has not yet reported. I am, General, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. WILHELM,
Col. Prov. 2d Penna. Heavy Art., Com.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 14, 1864.
(A true copy) CHAS. C. LEE,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 14, 1864.—Sir:—I am directed by the Acting Surgeon-General to call your attention to the fact that the provisional Pennsylvania 2d Heavy Artillery has been sent to the field without commissioned medical officers, and that urgent complaints are made upon the want of medical attendance, as will be seen by the enclosed letter.

Your attention is respectfully called to this subject at your earliest convenience. The two assistant surgeons referred to in Colonel Wilhelm's letters were serving temporarily under contract.

By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES C. LEE,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

Dr. William S. King, Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Before, however, the surgeons so assigned had joined the regiment, the following letter was received from the Surgeon-General of the United States:—

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 22, 1864.—Sir:—On the 14th instant a letter was written to you, calling your attention to the fact that the 2d Provisional Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery had been sent to the field without commissioned medical officers.

Since the above letter was mailed, this office has been informed by the War Department that "it (the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment) is a provisional regiment, organized by this (War) Department, and the Governor of Pennsylvania cannot commission officers for it, and commissions by the Governor cannot be recognized."

I am sir, very respectfully, your ob't servant.
By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
C. A. CRANE, Surgeon United States Army.

Dr. JAMES KING, Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter I again addressed the President of the United States as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, June 24, 1864.—Sir:—Since my communication of the 16th June instant, the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania has received a letter from the Acting Surgeon-General of the United States, a copy of which is herewith furnished, in which you notice that it is assumed that the Governor of Pennsylvania cannot commission officers in what is called the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Regiment, and that the surgeons sent forward by my direction cannot be recognized by the War Department.

I cannot believe that this assumption of power can meet your approbation, but feel it my duty to ask the question.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

P. S. That you may have a full view of the position of this affair, I enclose copies of the prior correspondence between the Surgeon-General U. S. A. and the Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania.
A. G. C.

No reply having been received to this, I again addressed the President (by telegraph) as follows:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 16, 1864.—Sir:—On the 16th of June last and 24th I had the honor to address you letters in reference to the 2d Regiment Heavy Artillery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which I regarded as of importance to the public service, to which no answers have as yet been received.

I beg leave to call your attention to my letters, and to ask an answer. My letters from the regiment since it was sent to the front are of such a character that it is my duty to press upon you the relief of the citizens of this State in the regiment from the wrongs under which they suffer.
A. G. CURTIN.

To the President.

On the 18th of July, 1864, I received a despatch from the President, dated the day before, inviting me to come to Washington to confer with him on the subject; to which I at once replied, also by telegraph, that I could not leave Harrisburg at that time, and that, as I had fully expressed my views in my letters of the 16th and 24th June last, I did not know of anything more that I could suggest in reference to the matter, and that I had directed the Military Agent of the State, Colonel Francis Jordan, to call upon him, and asked him to receive him.

In accordance with this arrangement, Colonel Jordan had an interview with the President, and reports to me that the President expressed a willingness to remove Colonel Gibson, and, I presume, that has been done; but as to the question of officering the regiment, I am as yet unadvised, and indeed, from the lapse of time, am induced to infer that the assumption of power by the War Department, in the order appointing officers, has not been abandoned.
A. G. CURTIN.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 24.

SENATE.—Mr. Clymer called up the resolutions relative to the 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, as follows:—

Whereas, A misunderstanding exists between the men of the 85th Regiment, P. V., and the authorities, relative to the time of expiration of the service of the said volunteers, therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be and is hereby requested to use his official influence with the proper authorities to procure the discharge of said men at the expiration of three years from the date of their enlistment, under the authority of the State, agreeably to the terms of their enlistment.

Lost—ayes, 11; nays, 16.

HOUSE.—Local bounty bills and resolutions relative to the printing of documents were considered.

Mr. Olmsted called up the Senate bill making it a misdemeanor for any person to retain any bounty money justly due to a volunteer, after he is mustered into the service, and inflicting a penalty of five hundred dollars therefor.

LATER FROM CITY POINT.

GEN. WARREN'S POSITION.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.

Guerilla Operations Near Fall's Church, Va.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The mail steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, reports no fighting of consequence on the Weldon railroad since Sunday. Warren is firmly planted on the road, and is not averse to an attack on his position.

Some five hundred prisoners, mostly South Carolinians and Mississippians, taken on Sunday last by the 5th Corps, were brought down to City Point on Monday afternoon, and with their officers, forty-two in number, including Lieutenant-Colonels Bayne, 16th Mississippi, and Blake, 27th South Carolina, and Major Bell, 16th Mississippi, were brought on the *Keyport*.

An orderly who came in this morning from the vicinity of Fall's Church, reports that a force of guerillas under Mosby, with two pieces of artillery, made a demonstration last night on the stockades near Fall's Church, containing horses, throwing a number of shells. The guerillas will not be likely to tarry long there, or effect much by their visit. Firing was heard this morning from that direction.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 13, 1864.—Sir:—In answer to your letter of the 10th instant I have to state that telegraph companies should make the return required by Section 107 of the Act of June 30, 1864, to the Assistant Assessor of the district in which their principal office is located. Very respectfully,
JOS. J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

To American Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broadway, New York.

Arrival of Prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 23.—The mail-steamer *Keyport*, from City Point, has arrived with ninety Rebel officers, captured in the recent operations on the Weldon railroad. The privates captured at the same time, it is now said, will number seven or eight hundred. They will all be brought down to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 24.—Flour dull. Wheat steady. Corn dull and declining. White [illegible] yellow, $1·60. Groceries neglected. Provisions [illegible]. Bacon shoulders, 18c.

—The attack by the Rebels on our lines before Petersburg, in which they suffered a severe repulse, will have taught the enemy that they can hope for nothing from an offensive policy, though there is no doubt that General Grant would be very glad to have them continue it.

—Orders from the War Department direct that all Provost Marshals have everything in readiness to begin the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days' notice already given by the President, and direct that enrolment lists be closed and forwarded to the Provost Marshal-General's Department on the 1st of September, with corrections to that date, so that proper quotas may be assigned.

—The speculations of certain of the New York sensation journals upon the armistice question are all bosh. Neither Mr. Lincoln's friends nor leading Republicans are urging the experiment upon him, and his views, expressed in his remarks to returning Ohio soldiers, not only proclaimed his desire, but his determination to devote all his powers to the suppression of this Rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

—At 5 o'clock last Wednesday morning, the 16th instant, John M. Daniels, editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, and E. C. Elmore, of the Confederate States Treasury Department, fought a duel on Dill's farm, in the neighborhood of Richmond. Two rounds were fired, and at the second Mr. Daniels received a ball through the fleshy part of the leg, the projectile avoiding the bone and the femoral artery. This appeased the wrathful honor of the F. F. V.'s, and they left the ground without a further waste of powder.

—General Weitzel has returned to his home in Cincinnati, from James river, on sick leave. The arduous labors which he has performed as chief engineer, and more lately as general-of-staff to Major-General Butler, affected his health so seriously as to compel him to seek a respite of twenty days. No staff officer in the armies operating against Richmond has rendered harder and more valuable service than General Weitzel. The chain of works covering General Butler's front, and the great military bridges constructed under his direction across the Appomattox and James, afford most striking evidence of untiring industry and great professional skill.

FROM MOBILE.

Gen. Granger Within Three Hundred Yards of Fort Morgan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16, via Cairo, August 23.—The land forces under General Granger are within 300 yards of Fort Morgan, and a general assault is expected in a few days. The fleet is fully prepared, including the ram *Tennessee*. Fort Morgan continues silent. There is seven feet of water up to Mobile.

The *Tennessee* had been fully repaired, and had fired a shot at Fort Morgan, which remained mysteriously silent.

Two of the monitors are expected to ascend the bay to Mobile; the *Tennessee* will accompany them.

The Rebel report of an assault and slaughter of our troops is untrue.

Cotton is dull. Gold, 257½. Exchange on New York, three days' sight, ½ per cent. premium.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—An immensely large audience was present last evening at Grover's Chestnut Street Theatre, on the occasion of the representation of that grand spectacular drama Aladdin. Without exception this is one of the most gorgeous representations that has ever taken place upon any stage. The scenery far surpasses one's most romantic idea of Eastern splendor; the costumes are superb, the transformations startling in the extreme, and the music and dances all that art can make them. The Living Fountain of Colored Waters fairly entrances you with its beauty, and the rapid changes in the colors, and the commingling of them, yet all distinct and readily recognized, is one of the most magical exhibitions we ever witnessed. The closing scene, illustrating the marriage of "Aladdin" and the "Princess," who are surrounded by the Court and its attendants, is a great triumph of art.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 74. Noon, 84. One P. M., 87. Wind, West.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—From and after the 12th day of next September, the price of stamped envelopes will be advanced some seventeen per cent. by the Post Office, in consequence of the increased rates required of that Department. The prices will be as follows:—

No. 2, Letter size, Three Cent Stamp.—For 25 we now pay 80 cents. Under the new rule the price will be 93 cents. For 50, now $1·59; new rates $1·85; for 100, now $3·18; new rates, $3·70; for 250, now $7·90; new rates, $9·25; for 500, $15·90; new rates, $18·50; for 1000, now $31·80, new rates, $37.

No. 1, Note size, Three Cent Stamp.—Hereafter, the rates will be for package of 25, 91 cents; 50, $1·82; 100, $3·64; 250, $9·10; 500, $18·20; 1000, $36·40.

No. 2, Letter size, Two Cent Stamp.—For 25, 68 cents; 50, $1·35; 100, $2·70; 250, $6·75; 500, $13·50; 1000, $27.

No. 3, Official size, Six Cent Stamp.—New rates, package of 25, $1·75; 50, $3·52; 100, $7·04; 250, $17·60; 500, $35·20; 1000, $70·40.

OUR WARD MEETINGS.—We note that the citizens of the different wards are taking measures to render themselves exempt from the draft. Four, five, and even six thousand dollars have already been raised in some of the wards, and recruits are being speedily obtained. Let our citizens secure the men already at their doors, and not allow them to be caught up by other cities and States.

Those enlisting should bear in mind that if credited to any other city than Philadelphia, their families or friends can have no claim upon the city fund.

THE WATERMELON CROP.—Watermelons are abundant in our market, and the finest quality are selling at moderate prices. The season has been exceedingly favorable for their growth, and the result is the crop is far heavier than usual, while there are fewer people around to use them. Fine large ones can be had at from 20 to 30 cents, which is far below the average of the past few years, and low enough to put them within the reach of all. Those sold here are obtained chiefly from Jersey, and are of a superior quality. They are brought up chiefly by steamer, and are so abundant that, after paying all expenses, they yield the shippers upwards of one hundred per cent. profit on their investment.

THE "NEW IRONSIDES," which will leave this port in a few days, is officered as follows:—

Commodore, Wm. Radford; Lieutenant-Commander, Robert L. Phythian; Surgeon, Edward Shippen; Assistant Surgeon, George A. Bright; Paymaster, George Plunkett; Lieutenants, H. J. Blake, H. B. Ramsey; Lieutenant United States Marines, A. B. Young; Acting Master, H. F. Conner; Acting Ensigns, John W. King, Walter Pierson; Chief Engineer, Alex. Greer; Assistants, Wm. J. Reid, N. P. Town, W. S. Cherry, J. H. Hunt, J. K. Stevenson, A. H. Henderson; Gunner, Wm. Cope.

THE DELEGATE ELECTIONS.—The delegate elections of the National Union party were held last evening, in the various Wards of the city. The delegates selected were chosen from among the most prominent citizens, gentlemen eminent for their private character and social probity. The various nominating conventions will meet to-morrow to nominate one Congressman; State Senators of the Third District; 17 members of the Legislature; Row officers; and the various Ward nominees.

ACCIDENTS.—William Conver, aged ten years, had his left thigh injured and his right foot crushed by being run over on the Reading Railroad, at Nineteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, yesterday afternoon. Amputation of the foot was rendered necessary.

Patrick Mulligan, a boy, had his left arm torn off at the elbow, yesterday, by being caught in the carding machine of a woolen mill in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

ARRESTED.—This morning Robert Claxton was arraigned before Alderman Swift, upon the charge of stabbing a man named McCluskey, about a week since. The latter was cut in three places, and received very serious injuries. One of the wounds would undoubtedly have proved fatal, had not the knife come in contact with McCluskey's pocket-book. The defendant was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

MAN TRAPS.—The attention of the Commissioner of Highways is called to the condition of the street crossings at Sixth and Race and Sixth and Vine streets. If repairs are not immediately made to the crossing at the latter-named locality, the city will soon be mulcted in heavy damages, for loss of limb to some of our citizens.

ACCIDENT FROM A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Ann Wister had three ribs broken yesterday afternoon at Thirteenth and Noble streets, from being struck by a wagon with which a horse was running away at the time. The injured woman lives at Ontario and Parrish streets.

MILITARY EXECUTION.—The execution of William H. Howe, of the 116th Pennsylvania Volunteers, will take place at Fort Mifflin on Friday, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock. Every preparation has been made for the execution.

FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES.—Two single young lady residents of the Eighth Ward furnished substitutes at Provost Marshal Palmer's office a day or two since. Their example is worthy of imitation. Who will follow suit?

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to 26 men, 18 of whom were volunteers and received $400 bounty, and eight substitutes $250 each.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION.—This evening the main audience-room of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church will be thrown open to the public, for the purpose of exhibiting the lighting apparatus of the building.

DROWNED.—Edward Wiley, eleven years of age, was drowned in the Delaware, at Girard avenue wharf, yesterday. The body was recovered and taken to the residence of his parents, No. 1131 Vienna street.

KILLED BY A DERRICK.—Arthur McCormick, aged twenty-four years, was instantly killed by the fall of a derrick yesterday afternoon, at Charles Hiebner's marble yard, Market and Twentieth streets.

INSTANTLY KILLED.—A boy named Thomas McClusky, fourteen years of age, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by having his head crushed by a dray, at the Reading Railroad Depot.

FIRE.—The roof of Stelleman & Ellis' foundry, at Moyer and Lark streets, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $500. The fire was communicated by the heat of the cupola.

NO POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.—The War Department has forwarded orders to all the Provost Marshals of this city, directing them to have everything in readiness to commence the draft immediately after the expiration of the fifty days allowed for the filling of the quota of the city. The enrolment lists are to be closed and forwarded to the Provost Marshal-General's office by the 1st of September, with corrections to that date, in order to assign the proper quotas. The conscription will inevitably visit portions of the city. The enormous burden of the First Ward clings to it like the pack to Christian's shoulders. There must be a great increase in recruiting there to escape the draft. In the Seventh the Provost Marshals will have their hands full. The draft will be sweeping. The most singular stupor is manifested in the Seventh Ward. The volunteering there is not as brisk as might be expected from the liberal and patriotic character of its citizens. We would advise them to adopt the Tenth Ward plan, and form an "insurance association," by which every subscriber may be insured from the draft. Surely there are a large number of citizens in the Seventh Ward who are willing to pay, say $30 each, to save the credit of the locality, as well as to guarantee themselves from conscription on the 5th of September.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT.—While the authorities of New York are laboring to prove that the city is exempt from the draft, in consequence of a surplus of men having enlisted in the navy, and while the press at home and abroad is daily discussing the probability of the enforcement of the draft on the 5th of September, it behooves the citizens of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the exertions made to discourage enlistments, as all such arguments are calculated to do, to examine the records in their different wards and discover just exactly how many men have been furnished the Government, and what is their quota under the present call. The only fact this city desires to substantiate is that *her quota is full*, by reason of men who have already enlisted either in the army or navy, and then it is a matter of but little moment to us whether the draft is enforced or not. Undoubtedly, there are many wards in this city whose quota can be materially reduced if the matter is thoroughly investigated. Let the wards be canvassed systematically, and the proper credits obtained. But little time will be consumed, and the expense will be quite small in comparison with what will be required to obtain substitutes when the draft does come upon us.

WHICH?—Philadelphia desires as many recruits as she can possibly obtain before the 5th of the coming month. There are several regiments now in process of organization in this city, and the claims of each of them will be found in their appropriate column. Let those contemplating enlisting in the defense of our country run their eyes over the list and say which of them they will immediately attach themselves to. The bounty money in all of those regiments is large, and great inducements are offered to recruits.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.—Provost Marshal-General Fry has decided that men who paid commutation under the draft of June, 1863, are liable to the draft which takes place in September next, to fill liabilities in sub-districts under the calls made up to the present time, and the District Provost Marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for the draft the names of such parties.

PROVOST MARSHALS NOT LIABLE TO DRAFT.—The case of Captain H. J. Mills, Provost Marshal of the Fifth District, New Jersey, who was drafted some time since in the Fourth District, having been referred to Provost Marshal-General Fry, that official has directed Captain Brown to discharge Captain Mills from all liability under the late draft, which finally settles the question.

AT WORK.—The mustering lieutenants appointed by the committee to superintend recruiting in the five wards of the city having the largest quotas to fill, are now at work, and have already obtained a number of recruits. It now behooves these wards to aid the Committee all they can by liberally subscribing for additional bounties.

CANVASS YOUR WARDS.—Citizens should canvass their wards and receive a full quota for all men furnished by them to the navy. The necessity of this is shown from the fact that a canvass of the Second Ward has brought to light the enlistment of 250 men in the navy. This number will be credited to the coming draft.

FIRE.—This morning a fire occurred at Patton's plaster mill, Beach street, below Brown, Eleventh Ward. The damage sustained was slight.

STORE SHADES, Window Shades, manufactured for store windows, with gilt and fancy lettering at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

DR. COMPTON, No. 1647 Vine street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 24.

The Stock Market is rather dull this morning, except for Governments and Coal Oil shares, which are in good demand, at a further advance. Railroad stocks are quiet, and prices are rather lower; Reading sold at 66¾@67, which is a decline; Pennsylvania at 74½, also a decline; North Pennsylvania, 34; and Long Island, 49; 46½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Minehill; 41½ for Catawissa preferred, 22½ for common; and 34½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

Government bonds continue in demand, and prices are better, with sales of 5-20s at 113½; and 6s of 1881 at 109@109¼; 111 was bid for 7·30s.

Coal Oil shares continue active and prices have an upward tendency, with sales of Perry at 6¼; McClintock, 7; Egbert, 3¾; Maple Shade, 18; McIlhenny, 8¼; and Dalzell at 10¼.

Bank shares continue *firm*, but there is very little doing in the way of sales; 161 was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 61 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 56 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanic's; 80 for Western; 27½ for Manufacturers and Mechanics, and 47 for Consolidation.

In City Passenger Railway shares there is very little doing, and the quotations are without any material change. Green and Coates sold at 35; 72½ was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 24 for Arch Street.

There is more doing in Gold, and prices have declined; opening at 256½, fell off and sold at 255⅜ at 11 o'clock, 255½ at 12, and 255¾ at half-past 12.

A despatch from Washington this morning says the subscriptions to the 10·40 loan reported at the Treasury Department yesterday amount to $233,000, and those of the new 7·30 loan to $357,000. The total subscriptions to the latter loan are $22,307,000.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues easy, and loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. The best paper is selling at from 6@9 per cent.

REVENUE DECISIONS.—Commissioner Lewis has decided that Section 103 of the act of June 30, 1864, imposes upon every person, firm, company, or corporation owning or possessing, or having the care and management of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal-boat, or other vessel, or any stage-coach engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire or transporting the mails, or any canal, the waters of which are used for mining purposes, a duty of two and a half per centum upon the gross receipts, and three per centum upon the gross receipts of any toll road, ferry, or bridge; and Section 109 provides for the mode and time of the returns, and the assessment and collection of the duties imposed, except in the cases of the owners or proprietors of stage-coaches and other vehicles, which are specially provided for by the regulation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just rendered the following important decision concerning the collection of the tax on Cigars:—

"Cigars selling at not over $13 shall be subject to a tax of $3; selling at over $13 and not over $30 do., $8; selling at over $30 and not over $55 do., $15; selling at over $55 and not over $85 do., $25; selling at over $85 do., $40; cigarettes in paper wrappers selling at not over $5 per 100 packages of 25 each, per 100 packages do., $1; in paper wrappers, selling at over $5 per 100 packages of $25 each, per 100 packages do., $3; made wholly of tobacco per mc. do., $3. For the purpose of aiding in the detection and prevention of fraud, the law provides for the inspection and stamping of cigars by an inspector. As a general rule the tax does not accrue upon cigars until after their sale, and the advantages of the fixed and positive basis afforded by the sale would designate the selling prices as the point of departure in assessing the tax, even if the positive provision of section 86 did not prescribe it for our guidance. But the inspection is made before a sale, and thus it follows that the Inspector is obliged to estimate the value as best he can, and this at a time when the tax has not yet attached. Inspectors have, therefore, been instructed to estimate the value of cigars exclusive of the tax, including in this estimate the cost of production, packing, boxing, inspecting, and whatever may be properly regarded as part of the expenses of putting the commodity into a complete and final condition for the market, as well as the reasonable and ordinary profit of the manufacturer. After he has thus determined the value, he will affix the stamp according to the following schedule:—Not over $5 per hundred packages, exclusive of the tax, $1; over $5 per hundred packages, $3; not over $5 per thousand, $3; between $5 and $15, $8; between $15 and $30, $15; between $30 and $45, $25."

The Commissioner also decides that receipts for the delivery of any property are chargeable with a stamp duty of two cents, and this applies to all dray receipts and all receipts issued or received by steamboats, railroads, or express companies. Bills of lading or receipts for any goods, wares, or merchandise, to be transferred from any port or place in the United States, and to be delivered at any port or place in the United States, are subject to the stamp duty of two cents.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 24.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 U. S. 5-20s.......113½	200 sh McIlhenny Oil. 8¾
$1000 City 6s new.....[illegible]	400 sh do.......[illegible]
100 sh Excelsior Oil... 1¾	200 sh do.......[illegible]
100 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh do.......[illegible]
100 sh do.......b10 1¾	200 sh do.......[illegible]
75 sh do.......[illegible]	270 sh do.......[illegible]
500 sh do.......[illegible]	1000 sh do.......[illegible]
700 sh do....... 1¾	100 sh do.......[illegible]
500 sh Hope Island... 1¾	400 sh McClintock.......[illegible]
300 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh do.......b15 [illegible]
200 sh do.......[illegible]	300 sh do.......[illegible]
300 sh Curtin Oil.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......[illegible]	500 sh do.......[illegible]
1000 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......b10 [illegible]
1000 sh do.......[illegible]	1100 sh do.......[illegible]
400 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh do.......[illegible]
600 sh do.......b5 [illegible]	100 sh Densmore Oil.......[illegible]
500 sh do.......s10 [illegible]	100 sh do.......[illegible]
300 sh do.......[illegible]	500 sh Story Farm.......[illegible]
400 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
600 sh do.......b5 [illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......s10 [illegible]	300 sh do.......[illegible]
700 sh do.......b5 [illegible]	250 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......[illegible]	300 sh Dalzell Oil.......[illegible]
800 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh Egbert Oil.......[illegible]
400 sh Organic Oil.......[illegible]	800 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh Rock Oil.......[illegible]	300 sh Pa. & Oil Ck.......[illegible]
300 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
100 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh Corn Plant.......[illegible]
300 sh McIlhenny...b2 8	100 sh Union Pet.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh [illegible]
100 sh do....... 8¼	400 sh [illegible]

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81.reg.109	200 sh Fulton Coal.... 10¾
$1200 do.......109¼	50 sh [illegible]
$1000 U. S. 5-20s.......113½	100 sh Noble & D.......[illegible]
$1000 1-Year Certif.......[illegible]	100 sh [illegible]
$1000 Penna 6s.......100¼	50 sh Maple Shade.b5 18
$400 Sch. Nv. 6s '82... 94	100 sh McIlhenny Oil.......[illegible]
$600 do.......[illegible]	100 sh do.......[illegible]
$4000 Susq. Can. 6s.......[illegible]	200 sh do.......[illegible]
$5000 do.......[illegible]	100 sh Dalzell.......[illegible]
700 sh McClintock... 7	100 sh do.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......b10 7	200 sh Egbert Oil.......[illegible]
200 sh do.......b5 7	100 sh do.......[illegible]
100 sh Read. R. R....b30 67	100 sh Penna R.......[illegible]
100 sh do.......[illegible]	17 sh North Pa R.......[illegible]
100 sh do.......[illegible]	200 sh Long Isl.......[illegible]
50 sh do.......[illegible]	100 sh Green & Coates 35

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	108¾	[illegible]
Reading Railroad	66¾ bid	[illegible]
New York Central Railroad	129¾ bid	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	113 bid	[illegible]
Hudson Railroad	127¾ bid	[illegible]
Gold	256¾ bid	[illegible]
United States 5-20s	113 bid	[illegible]
Market	Heavy.	

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	257½	12 M.	[illegible]
11 A. M.	256½	1 P. M.	[illegible]

Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109	109¾
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	109	111
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94½	95¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
Gold	254	256
5-20 Bonds	112¾	113½

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	10½	10¾	Keystone Oil	1	2
Big Mountain Coal	8¾	9	Venango Oil	¾	1¼
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	21¾	22	Union Petroleum	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Mt. Coal	6¾	7	Organic Oil	1½	2
N. Carbondale	[illegible]	[illegible]	Franklin Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Creek	1¼	[illegible]	Howe's Eddy Oil	1	[illegible]
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1¼	Irving Oil	7	10
Clinton Coal		2	Pope Farm Oil		[illegible]
American Kaolin	2½		Butler Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Mining	8½	[illegible]	Keystone Zinc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Girard Mining			Densmore		[illegible]
Etna Mining	12	13	Dalzell Oil		[illegible]
Phila. and Boston		3	McIlhenny	[illegible]	8
Mandan Mining		5	Roberts Oil		[illegible]
Marquette Mining	3	5	Olmstead		[illegible]
Connecticut			Noble & Delamater	17	18
Alsace Iron	2½	[illegible]	Petroleum Centre	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil Creek	6	7	Egbert		[illegible]
Maple Shade Oil	17¾	18	Hoge Island		[illegible]
McClintock Oil	6¾	[illegible]	Excelsior Oil		[illegible]
Pennsylvania Pet.		2	Story Farm		[illegible]
Perry Oil	6	[illegible]	Corn Planter		[illegible]
Mineral Oil		[illegible]			

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1810 bbls.; Wheat, 7200 bush.; Corn, 3250 bush.; Oats, 4000 bush.

—Archibald McIntyre, Assistant Treasurer at the Mint, announces that the coupons of the 10-40 loan, due September 1, and the coupons of the 5-20 loan due November 1, will be paid on presentation at his office.

—The new 7·30 Treasury notes of the various denominations have been received, and can be had at par from the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this city.

—The third instalment of five dollars per share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable September 5.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—The purchases of U. S. Stocks for transmission to the Continent of Europe by a single banking firm (German) in Exchange-place, within a few days past, amount to a million of dollars.

—The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer on Tuesday was as follows:—Total receipts, $1,581,820·31; for Customs, $287,000; payments, $1,788,786·79; on account loan, $186,000; balance, $21,714,139·52.

—It is proposed to fund the debt of New Hampshire. The bill for this purpose provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000, at a rate of interest not exceeding 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in Boston or New York, in not less than thirty nor more than forty years, not more than 1,000,000 payable in any one year. Bonds to be sold by proposal, at not less than par. Fifty thousand dollars of railroad tax to be set aside annually as a sinking fund, and also whatever may be received from the General Government.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* sums up the result of the wheat harvest as follows:—Minnesota, an increase of 2,800,000 bushels; Wisconsin, one-third of an average crop; Iowa, a deficiency of 1,400,000 bushels; Illinois, two-thirds of an average crop, or a deficiency of 8,000,000 bushels, and Indiana a surplus of over 4,000,000 bushels.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Alert, Clark, Kingston, Ja., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludlam, Fortress Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr Pocahontas, Berry, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Ionic, Coulburn, Hampton Roads, H. A. Adams.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Frisbee, Providence, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr H. W. Morse, Gardiner, Taunton, Twells & Co.
Schr Clara Jane, Owen, Portland, C. A. Heckscher & Co.
Schr Snow Squall, Sheppard, Portland, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship J. Barbour (Br.), Stickney, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R. Penrose.
Barque J. Cummings (Br.), Hookway, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R. Penrose.
Schr Sallie B. Chase, 4 days from Dighton, in ballast to captain.
Schr T. P. McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del., with wheat to James Barratt.

BELOW.

United States gunboat James S. Chambers.
Barque Andaman, from New Orleans.
Barque Roanoke, from Porto Cabello.
Barque, reported Orlando, from Messina.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., August 22, P. M.—Brigs Belle of the Bay, for Tampa Bay; Nameaug, for Port Royal; Gilmore Meredith, for Fortress Monroe; schrs A. D. Scull, and J. S. Baker, for Fortress Monroe; Clara Ellen, for Boston, and Paugussett, for City Point, all from Philadelphia; Minerva, Hiram Smith, J. E. Willetts, and Henry Finch, from New York for Fortress Monroe; R. Vaux, with ice, for Washington, and two schooners with hay, names unknown, are at the Breakwater this afternoon. A large fleet, bound northward, went out this morning, with wind from SW.

The ship James Smith, before reported, is broke amidships, and there are four feet of water over her decks; the wreckers are stripping off her sails and rigging.

Yours, &c., AARON MARSHALL.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 402—August 23, 1864.
74, 5, 55, 27, 21, 24, 2, 75, 14, 17, 70, 59, 38.
EXTRA CLASS 403—August 24, 1864.
6, 52, 38, 76, 74, 41, 23, 12, 51, 65, 44, 53, 25.
Circulars sent by addressing
E. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

The Last Draft.—The President has assured some of his friends that the present will be the last direct call for troops that will be made. Most of our generals believe that the war will end with the present year, and the Rebels are of the same opinion. We ought, therefore, to make this last effort to save our Union the grandest of all. Turn out, if only for one year's service, and receive bounties and pay which will net you seventeen dollars per week, and secure your property and the blessings of a free Government to your posterity! To do less would be unmanly.

HOW WE MANUFACTURE GREAT MEN.

The astute Lord Verulam long ago gave us, in his pregnant phrase, a brief philosophy of greatness:—"Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." Although we Americans are by no means lacking in the great by nature, the "grand in soul," or the men who, by sheer force of will, achieve the pinnacle of fame and influence, yet it must be acknowledged that we are particularly happy in dressing little men in borrowed plumes—in wafting small men to cloudy heights, or erecting statues, that look well enough upon the ground, upon pedestals so lofty that it puzzles the mass to trace the shadowy outline. We should have a patent from the office of nations for the process of manufacturing great men.

Even as he who does much with narrow means claims the highest credit, we demand all honor for building so splendidly out of such insignificant materials.

There was a time—now in the dull realm of "long ago"—when we were content to follow the lead of those upon whom nature had set the seal of superior genius, and who had improved their gifts by persevering study or rigorous exercise—when we allowed the real sun to shine, and did not labor to supplant its beams with lights manufactured in the laboratory—when we rendered homage to the genuine gods among men, and strove not to fashion others of ordinary clay, to whom we might transfer the praise. We fabricate "second Washingtons" now as we compound cure-all-pills, and blazon them to the world with the same amount of quack advertisements.

The giants of olden days, should we believe the story, have their counterparts in this day and generation; and although our demand for the deeds as evidence remains unsatisfied, we are confidently assured that we have among us characters fit to stand with all the mighty men in the golden ages of the world. But in manufacturing greatness, our artisans do not confine themselves to comparisons with the famous men of the past. There is not a distinguished person of the day, renowned in the red paths of war or the calm achievements of peace, who is not invoked for the purpose of showing the superior qualities of the individual who is being worked up to greatness. A successful general is a "young Napoleon." A writer of trashy novels is "equal, and in many respects superior, to Dickens and Thackeray." All this is very ridiculous, but the disposition to exaggerate is becoming so general that the creation of greatness out of nothing will soon be set down as one of our national characteristics.

But the process. How is it performed?

The mode varies with the kind of article desired. Suppose a party of eager politicians—feeling exceedingly hollow from having been for years among the "outs"—want a "great man" to serve as a kite to carry them to the public crib. They are perfectly assured that one of their own men will not do, however long he may have been in public office or political life. They want a *new* man—wherein they differ from sagacious people of other nations, who prefer to trust an old servant of the household with the keys, than one picked up in the street, even though the latter may carry a "character" in his pocket. If the individual whom they select has an epaulette upon his shoulder or a sword at his side, it will be his strongest recommendation—for the managers have the most profound convictions of the gullibility and ignorance of the Democracy. The epaulette is the first ingredient in the "second Washington." Then a biography is necessary to let the people know who the new candidate is, taking particular care that the book shall show a great deal of what he is not. Then money; then a newspaper here and there to raise the flag; then a convention, with several sham ballots, and a unanimous nomination, and the great man is before the people.

Great statesmen, of course, are manufactured by a somewhat different process. The principal aim, in this case, is to get the individual who is to be worked upon to "save the country." Before the saving can take place, however, the country must be put in danger, or at least, the idea that our most cherished institutions are upon the brink of a precipice must be sedulously inculcated, in order that the "great statesman" may place them once more on sure and solid ground. In other words, the pins must be set up before they can be knocked down, in this game, as in another which is less dignified.

In literature the thing is accomplished on the patent medicine principle, as everybody knows, and therefore we need not go into detail as to the *modus operandi*. The number of Dickenses, Thackerays, Bulwers, Walter Scotts, and writers who "combine the best qualities of all those great knights of the pen," who are yearly carried up to glory upon the wings of the booksellers' advertisements, is only equalled by the number of volumes which the mass of readers forget a month after perusal. "Great poets," however, need something beyond the advertisement. They require the aid of a "Mutual Admiration Society," existing somewhere in the atmosphere of Boston and New York, admittance to which it is not easy to gain.

We have many thousand versifiers in this country, who can elaborate something that wears the aspect of poetry—the hue of the rose, if it shed not the fragrance. There is not a college that does not possess at least one individual who can write verses of taste, if not of imagination. A single paper at the West has at least twenty contributors, who write what the editor, himself one of the genuine poets, calls true minstrelsy. Two-thirds of them write nothing that will sound like "music o'er the waves of time"—nothing deserving precedence of our ordinary newspaper verses. Yet each new string of rhyme they produce is heralded with lofty eulogy, as another effort of a "great poet." Truly this is a great country, and particularly distinguished for its manufacture of greatness.

Off for Chicago.—A great many of our citizens will leave Philadelphia during this and next week for Chicago, to attend the great National Democratic Convention. It is supposed that the "peace wing," under the Woods, will be floored, and that the choice of the Convention will be McClellan and Hancock for President and Vice-President. Both of these men came from Pennsylvania originally, but one now hails from New York, and the other from St. Louis. One of these men used to call for men vociferously—vehemently—now the latter asks for men to do good work about Petersburg, where he is fighting hard for his country, like an honest, brave, and patriotic soldier, as he is. We say both have asked for men—so before you go to Chicago, gentlemen, put in your substitutes—pay a debt you owe to McClellan, and do your duty towards Hancock and the country. If you do not you may find yourselves drafted when you return, without even the privilege of volunteering or fighting by proxy.

WHO SHALL BE SHERIFF?

Public interest is roused to the highest pitch over the nomination of a Union candidate for Sheriff. The struggle has apparently narrowed itself down to a contest between Messrs. Howell, Dyer, and Cowell. The delegate elections last night developed the fact that Mr. Howell is by far the strongest of the three candidates, and his friends claim that he has enough votes secured to nominate him.

There seems to be a thorough understanding that Howell's success in the present convention will pave the way for Dyer for the succeeding term. This will, probably, have the effect of creating an alliance between their mutual supporters in the Convention.

Howell's friends are earnest, confident, and enthusiastic, and their devotion to their favorite revives the memories of the conflicts of the old Whig party, under their glorious standard-bearer Henry Clay. He seems to have the faculty of attaching his friends to his cause to such an extent as to make them indifferent to minor offices. This can easily be accounted for. He has adorned the honorable list of Philadelphia merchants, and during a life-time of active business his name has never been tarnished by a suspicion of dishonor.

He has made troops of friends in all parties and creeds by his frank, genial intercourse, and by his open-handed generosity to those in distress. We venture to assert that no man could be nominated who would bring so large a support to the ticket from the Democrats as Mr. Howell.

His friends have been roused to renewed exertions in his behalf by the revival of a stale and exploded charge made against him by his political enemies, and which has long since been refuted and retracted. This charge consists of a letter nearly ten years old, from E. M. Davis (late Quartermaster at St. Louis, under Fremont, and now in open opposition to the Union party), in which Mr. Davis demanded cash for some goods purchased of him by the firm of Caleb Cope & Co., because Mr. Howell, a member of the firm had stated that Mr. Davis was an abolitionist.

The whole thing is too ridiculous to notice, if it did not involve an attempt to disrupt and defeat the party by a revival of old causes of strife and dissension, which the first gun against Sumter scattered to the winds. Since an attempt to impugn Mr. Howell's loyalty has been made, his friends have a double incentive to labor for his nomination.

This should be accomplished not so much for the emoluments of that office, as for the sake of wiping away from the name of a pure and honorable citizen the base and slanderous insinuation that he does not support, heart and soul, the cause of the nation and the Government.

No Shirking.—New York wants to shirk the draft by showing that she has put 25,000 men into the navy for which she has no credit. Philadelphia has done as well, and she relies upon the fairness of the executive officers of the conscription to allow a proper credit for seamen enlisted from this city. But this will not keep us from filling our quotas under the next call, and putting in a few extra men for any emergency that may arise.

THE TRIAL BY JURY.

We would not likely do or say anything to bring into discredit so ancient and venerable an institution as the trial by jury. But the truth is that the thing has suffered such a loss of character of late years with most people of sense, that we doubt whether it is possible to do its reputation much further damage. That it may, in the days of feudal despotism, have served to put a check upon the power of the dominant class over the lives, property, and privileges of the lower orders, and in that respect have deserved to be called the bulwark of British liberty, is likely enough; but there is no denying that, in these more enlightened and better ordered times, the tribunal has declined in dignity and utility.

While there is not the same necessity now for such a means of adjudication, it has, in the low moral and intellectual qualifications of those who usually compose our juries, become a very unsatisfactory test of truth and justice. In civil cases, especially, where the rights of property are to be tried, and issues involving the obligations of contracts are to be determined, the men who are commonly selected in our courts to sit as judges of the facts are for the most part very unfit for the task. With all the explanations derived from learned counsel, together with all the more impartial instruction vouchsafed from the Bench, we have the best reason for believing that gross wrong is often done through the blind stupidity or wilful prejudices of juries, as now constituted and regulated. It is no uncommon thing to see a jury returning a verdict in direct opposition to the charge of the Court; while it not unfrequently happens that the judge who presides at the trial of a cause is compelled, after repeatedly reprimanding their contumacy in disregarding his charge, to dismiss the panel as either too ignorant or too corrupt to be trusted with the decision of the points in dispute. The great and growing disrespect for the trial by jury has had the effect of diminishing, in no inconsiderable measure, the amount of litigation in a certain class of cases; and both in this country, as well as across the water, repeated movements have been made with a view to obtain some reliable mode of adjudicating those particular controversies which require a higher degree of special experience and intelligence than is afforded in the ordinary tribunals of justice.

An infinite variety of questions which turn on the customs of merchants, and demand a thorough knowledge of mercantile business and practice, are now referred to arbitrators; and unless something is done to insure more confidence in the judgments of the ordinary Courts, the time will come when no cause involving the decision of commercial law and usage will be entrusted to any other tribunal than a board of merchants. An eminent English jurist, Lord Campbell, with a view, we presume, to initiate reform in this most important matter, not long since suggested the introduction of a bill into Parliament, proposing, among other things, to abolish the rule which requires the entire unanimity of a jury, in order to give effect to a verdict. Like all innovations upon long-established institutions, this measure met with more or less doubt and hesitation, and will, perhaps, be deferred indefinitely.

But it seems reasonable to believe that, in civil cases, if not in those involving life, it would be not only safe and wise, but most desirable, to have the justice of a case determined by a majority of twelve men, rather than made dependent, as at present, on the ignorance or dishonesty of any one of the number. It is much more probable that seven out of a dozen men taken at random may be able, as well as disposed, to decide a question fairly, than that no one of the dozen will be either a contumacious knave or fool; and hence it would be well to alter the law in such manner that the integrity and intelligence of a bare majority of a jury may determine a question, rather than that any one of the whole should have it in his power to prevent a righteous decision. This subject, however, is not of a kind to be hastily dealt with, though it certainly demands, at once, that sort of enlightened and sober discussion which should introduce every important social or political reform.

—At a recent railroad dinner, in compliment to the legal fraternity, the toast was given:—"An honest lawyer the noblest work of God;" but an old farmer in the back part of the hall rather spoiled the effect by adding, in a loud voice, "And about the scarcest."

—The old spirit of patriotism has revived in many of the towns of Massachusetts. In one day ninety young men from the country passed through the Provost Marshal's office in the Third district, of whom eighty-two were accepted. They enter the service for one year.

Married.

EPNER—SCHEEL.—On the 28th instant, by Rev. W. J. Mann, Mr. GUSTAV EPNER to Miss KATE SCHEEL, both of this city.

GILLINGHAM—DONALDSON.—August 23d, by the Rev. J. Gordon Maxwell, JOSEPH E. GILLINGHAM to CLARA, daughter of the late Jacob Donaldson, both of this city.

Died.

ALBERTSON.—The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of ALFRED C. ALBERTSON, son of the late Thomas H. and Harriet H. Albertson, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Bispham, in Haddonfield, on Thursday afternoon, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BRAGG.—Killed on the 17th inst., on the Charles City Road, while gallantly rallying his men upon the enemy, First Lieutenant GEORGE LAWRENCE BRAGG, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, James Draine, No. 74 Bridge street, Trenton, N. J. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

SAVILLE.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. ANN M. SAVILLE, wife of John R. Saville, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Theodore W. Smith, No. 634 Wharton street, on Thursday morning, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

VARNEY.—At Medford, N. J., on the 2d inst., at the residence of her uncle, Jonathan Oliphant, Margaret E., daughter of Margaret Burr and the late Jesse Varney.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph Wayne, No. 1112 Green street, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

FIRST

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OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

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FIFTY PER CENT. PREMIUM.

[illegible] COUPONS ARE NOW [illegible] IN GOLD.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
CASHIER.

au23-3t

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,

AT

REDUCED RATES,

TO THE GREAT

Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M., and 7·45, and 5·15 P. M. au11-w[illegible]

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SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaints, attests its usefulness.

Recent Coughs and Colds, Pleuritic Pains, &c., are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

Asthma it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulty of breathing.

Bronchitis readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

Consumption.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, and removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

Whooping Cough is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all Pulmonary Complaints, in Croup, Pleurisy, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

All of Dr. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

Sir:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground, and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now, as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's Safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your *wonderful* talent in drilling chilled iron shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their Safe. The following to be the terms and conditions:—

The *terms*:—Each party shall put into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure, to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *conditions*:—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1200, in two hours, without powder, and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe, costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $820, on equal terms as a Burglar-proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling

WINE;

A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,

TRY IT,
for sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored, Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.

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Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS

CABINET

STECK & CO.'S ORGANS. PIANOS

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Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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ON COMMISSION.
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
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au22-3m

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the loan furnished free of all charges, by

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WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to

GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER,
Army and Navy Claim Agents,
No. 402 WALNUT Street.

au17-1m*

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. — WE have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm and name of ANDREAS HARTEL & CO., and will continue the business of Calico Printing and Manufacturing in general, at our Print Works, near Holmesburg. Store No. 2d CHURCH ALLEY.

ANDREAS HARTEL,
EDWIN E. WARRINGTON,
JOSEPH HARTEL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1864. au22-3t

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined Egg and Stove sizes, $12; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. au24-3m

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS.
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
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mh27-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER..........................Manager
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS.
All the New and Magnificent Scenery, Elegant Music, &c., the whole produced at an actual cost of $6270. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Parquette..........................50 cents.
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Orchestra Seats..........................75 cents.
Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely. au23-6t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 20 years ago by Mr. John Lipp), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

au22-1m HENRY HOBNUNG, Proprietor.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.

The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864. Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½ and 4 o'clock.

Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets can be had from George McClemont, No. 331 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1030 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 228 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, N. 814 Passyunk road; James Nelson, Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1033 N. Second street; Chief William Roth, No. 1020 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1020 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wistar street, Germantown; Anthony Haig, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.

Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.

Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au23-5t

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL, No. 532 N. THIRD Street.

Professor ENGELKE, the well-known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.

au23-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER

"MANHATTAN,"

CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2·00; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1·50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

EDUCATIONAL.

BROAD STREET ACADEMY FOR BOYS, No. 337 S. BROAD Street. E. ROTH, A. M., Principal.—Duties resumed MONDAY, September 5, 1864. New Catalogues now ready and may be had at Messrs. Oakford's, under Continental Hotel; at Mr. Hoyt's, Tenth and Chesnut streets, and at the Principal Bookstores, &c. au19-6mwf*

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 920 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22 1m*

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ADDRESS,

S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INform her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street. Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINcess Alice," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at
CHASE & HUFTY'S
New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at
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MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at
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New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at
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New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURchasing your Stationery at
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New Blank Book and Stationery Store,
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ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite, perfectly pure Soap is always made of the same materials, and is in daily use by at least one hundred thousand families in Pennsylvania alone. More clothes, with two-thirds less labor, can be washed with it than any other soap made in the United States.

The great popularity of our Detersive Soap has induced several brainless soap-makers, that never knew how to make good soap, to make imitations of our Detersive Soap, which they put upon the market, with great inducements to unprincipled dealers to sell their spurious article on the just reputation acquired by the makers of the only genuine Detersive.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,

au23-12t PHILADELPHIA.

HOOFER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.
THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY.
OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

WANTS.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY E, Birney's Sharpshooters, at McCullough's Hall, LOCUST Street, above Eighth, where $475 Ward and City Bounty will be paid to each recruit in cash, as soon as mustered into service.
H. HARKINS,
au24 6t Recruiting Officer for Eighth Ward.

TEN VOLUNTEERS WANTED IMMEdiately for three years.
$320 Cash down, and
300 Government Bounty.
———
$620
Volunteers to have the choice of service.
ALSO,
Five Substitutes wanted, for which the highest price will be paid.
W. D. HAVENS,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street,
au23 3t* Room No. 10, 2d floor.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA (PA.), August 20, 1864.

Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, when presented in quantities of eight (8) or over. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Horses to be delivered to the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE E. ORME,
au22-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1864.

Wanted, at once, FIVE HUNDRED (500) to ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS, each capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.

To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.

Men experienced as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.

Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
au19 2lt Depot of Washington.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chesnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 731, Post Office, Philadelphia. au15-tf

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

OFFICE DEPOT OF REPAIRS,
ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED.

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
au16-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 237 S. ELEVENTH Street. jy21-tf

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises immediate relief as extractor of soft and hard Corns, operator of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendant of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.

At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.

His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of Invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au21-tf

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in two hundred and thirty-five bales and twelve bags of cotton, captured by the United States steamer KEYSTONE STATE, a vessel of war of the United States, under the command of Pierce Crosby, commander, and brought into this district, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said two hundred and thirty-five bales and twelve bags of cotton, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said two hundred and thirty-five bales and twelve bags of cotton, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above-mentioned, or appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said two hundred and thirty-five bales and twelve bags of cotton did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au24-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SCT.
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
GREETING:—

WHEREAS, The District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, rightly and duly proceeding on a Libel, filed in the name of the United States of America, hath decreed all persons in general who have or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the sloop HOPE, whereof —— is master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, captured by the United States steamer "Lodona," under command of Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George E. Welch, to be monished, cited, and called to judgment, at the time and place underwritten, and to the effect hereafter expressed (justice so requiring). You are therefore charged and strictly enjoined and commanded, that you omit not, but that by publishing these presents in at least two of the daily newspapers printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and in the *Legal Intelligencer*, you do monish and cite, or cause to be monished and cited, peremptorily, all persons in general who have, or pretend to have, any right, title, or interest in the said sloop HOPE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture and the cargo laden on board thereof, to appear before the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, the Judge of the said Court, at the District Court Room, in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day after publication of these presents, if it be a court day, or else on the next court day following, between the usual hours of hearing causes, then and there to show, or allege, in due form of law, a reasonable and lawful excuse, if any they have, why the said sloop HOPE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, should not be pronounced to belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States, and as goods of their enemies or otherwise, liable and subject to condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as good and lawful prizes; and further to do and receive in this behalf as to justice shall appertain. And that you duly intimate, or cause to be intimated, unto all persons aforesaid, generally (to whom by the tenor of these presents it is also intimated), that if they shall not appear at the time and place above-mentioned, or shall appear and shall not show a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, then said District Court doth intend and will proceed to adjudication on the said capture, and may pronounce that the said sloop HOPE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, and the cargo laden on board thereof, did belong, at the time of the capture of the same, to the enemies of the United States of America, and as goods of their enemies, or otherwise, liable and subject to confiscation and condemnation, to be adjudged and condemned as lawful prize, the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated in anywise notwithstanding, and that you duly certify to the said District Court what you shall do in the premises, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said Court, at Philadelphia, this twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1864, and in the eighty-ninth year of the Independence of the said United States.

au24-3t G. R. FOX, Clerk of District Court.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. au6-w[illegible]

THE LARGEST AND BEST

MILITARY NOTICES.

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,

COL. A. A. LECHLER.

$525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid $425 immediately, $100 more before leaving camp, [illegible] in instalments.

Pay $16 Per Month — Clothing and Subsistence.

The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.

NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!

au23 6t VETERAN OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

TWELFTH WARD.

Subscribers to the Bounty Fund are requested to pay their subscriptions to any of the Precinct Committees, or to

GEORGE M. SNOWDEN, S. W. corner of Fourth and Noble, or to
L. B. ENGLES, Treasurer,

Who will be at
ALLEGHANIA LYCEUM ROOMS every night.

Those who accepted the Twenty-five Dollar proposition must pay up at once, as the Bounties are to be made out. A few more will be received on the same terms.

CHAS. M. WAGNER,
President.

THOS. B. CONNELL,
Secretary. 1t*

$50 00 WARD BOUNTY.

In addition to City and Government Bounties,

WILL BE PAID TO EVERY RECRUIT ENLISTED IN

U. S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps,

TO CREDIT OF

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Apply to

ISAAC M. KRUPP,

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

$10·00 PREMIUM

Paid to any person bringing a recruit as above.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

JOHN B. SENIOR, Secretary. au23-6t

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing,

Authorized by the General and State Government,

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,

of the

NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

No. 525 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,

If you want to Enlist.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE

Is prepared to pay promptly

THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY

Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN, Committee.
D. S. WINEBRENNER,
J. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
au2-4t A. L. BONAFFON,

UNION LEAGUE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a

REGIMENT

FOR

TWELVE MONTHS.

COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL

(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)

Has consented to take the command.

All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on

COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,

au8-tf No. 1209 WALLACE STREET.

TWELFTH WARD.

$735 BOUNTY.

All Recruits accredited to Twelfth Ward will receive the following Bounties:—

$400 CITY BOUNTY.
300 GOVERNMENT BOUNTY.
35 WARD BOUNTY.
$ EXTRA TO EVERY ONE FURNISHING A RECRUIT.

The Committee to pay the Ward Bounty will be in attendance at

F. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,

No. 532 N. THIRD STREET,

Every day until the quota is filled.

Recruits will receive the Ward Bounty as soon as mustered in.

Enrolled citizens who furnish substitutes will receive the Ward Bounty.

CHAS. M. WAGNER, President.

L. B. ENGLES, Treasurer.
THOMAS B. CONNELL, Secretary. au22-3t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General,
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,

No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 1t*

S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE SITUATION.

From the Tribune.

A good deal of anxiety has arisen along the border, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, lest the Rebels should again cross the Potomac upon another raid. It is natural enough that the people of that section of country, in view of their past experience, should entertain a lively apprehension of a renewal of the devastations to which they have so often, and sometimes needlessly been exposed, but they are this time, we trust, without foundation. Such fears, however, are infectious, and the mere reports that the people are flying in expectation of an invasion, create an anxiety elsewhere which has little other warrant.

General Sheridan is evidently acting with great caution and deliberation, and his movements show that he is keeping a very wary watch over those of the enemy. It is clearly his purpose not to rush down the valley till he knows precisely what he may have to encounter, or what force he may leave behind him, even if the way were not disputed by a considerable Rebel force. How large that force is, is still, probably, a matter of conjecture. Early had with him originally about 17,000 men. There is good reason for believing that he has been positively reinforced by about 12,000. There is hardly a doubt that other reinforcements have been sent him from Richmond, but how many is not certain.

The caution which General Sheridan is exercising is perhaps owing to his incomplete knowledge of the strength of the enemy. That he is quite able to withstand it, whatever it may be, seems clear from the result of the fight near Charlestown on the 21st. But one of the three corps was seriously engaged, and the loss in that was not heavy. No ground was lost. Whether the Rebels really mean an advance, or whether they are only fighting to cover a retreat, remains yet to be seen. In either case General Sheridan seems able to take care of them.

—From the Army of the Potomac we hear that the Rebels have made another vigorous attack to recover the Weldon road, but without success. They were unable to repeat the surprise of Friday, and our troops still maintain their position. General Lee, by this time, understands the movement to the north of the James.

—A brief despatch states that troops from Pensacola, probably under General Asboth, are on the march overland for Mobile. No particulars are given, but they are by this time, no doubt, within supporting distance of General Granger, on the south shore of Mobile point.

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

From the Times.

The *National Intelligencer* persists in maintaining that President Lincoln stands pledged not only by the letter "to whom it may concern," but also by his Emancipation Proclamation, not to receive or consider any proposition for peace with the Rebels which does not embrace the abandonment of slavery as well as the restoration of the Union. It holds that he is bound to prosecute the war for the abolition of slavery, even after its prosecution ceases to be necessary for the restoration of the Union. We have already given our reasons for not concurring in this opinion.

We do not believe that Mr. Lincoln is so pledged by his antecedents or by his declarations, nor do we believe that his practical conduct of the Government will be guided by such a theory. If Jefferson Davis should offer, on behalf of the men in arms under him against the Union, to return to his allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, we believe that President Lincoln would thereupon stop the war. We do not believe that he would continue it for an hour longer, for the abolition of slavery or for any other purpose. The Union saved, all other questions at issue would be at once remanded to the decision of the proper tribunals, and, if desired by the proper authorities, the Constitution itself would be submitted to the revision of a Convention.

The *Intelligencer* labors with unwonted zeal to demonstrate that the President cannot, with consistency or with honor, pursue the policy we thus expect at his hands. It appeals, not only to his declarations on the subject, but to the hopes and prejudices of his radical supporters, to exclude him from the possibility of such action. Its earnestness in this matter savors much more of the warmth of a partisan who apprehends evil to his party cause or candidate from the patriotic action of an opponent, than of one zealous for the safety of the nation and eager to have it secured by a wise and patriotic policy on the part of its rulers.

We do not intend to follow the *Intelligencer* in the details of its argument. It quotes from the President's Proclamation the declaration that the slaves in Rebel States on the 1st of January, 1863, shall be thenceforward free, and that "the Executive Government, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain their freedom." It quotes also his subsequent declaration that while he remains in office he will "not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation," and that to abandon the slaves freed under it would be a "cruel and astounding breach of faith." And it declares that these pledges compel him not to accept any peace which embraces less than the freedom of all the slaves covered by the Emancipation edict. We do not concur in that interpretation of these declarations. In our judgment it gives them a far wider scope than was ever intended for them by their author.

In the first place the Emancipation Proclamation was issued as a means to an end. It was designed to be a weapon of war,—a "lever of power," as the President styled it in his last message to Congress. It was issued, according to its own terms,—not as defining the object of the war, or fixing any new aim which must be reached before the war could end,—but "as a fit and necessary war measure *for suppressing the Rebellion*;"—and it was deemed "warranted by the Constitution" only "as a military necessity." It would seem to be evident that a decree issued for the purpose of securing a certain end would, the moment that end was reached, cease to have any other practical vigor and effect than such as might have been given to it while it was operative in its proper character. If it did free certain slaves while aiming to suppress the Rebellion, those slaves would doubtless be free after the Rebellion should be closed. But that it must continue to be enforced by arms, after the end for which it was issued had been secured, in order to accomplish practically the freedom of all the slaves, seems to us preposterous. We see nothing in any language President Lincoln has ever used to warrant us in believing that he so regards it.

On the contrary, everything he has said on the subject goes to show that the Proclamation was regarded by him as purely a military measure—a means of accomplishing a military end, and justifiable only on the ground of military necessity. In his last annual message he says:—"According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the Rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure." Before the necessity for such a measure, in order to suppress the Rebellion, arose, it was not competent for the Government to adopt it. When that necessity ceases, the Rebellion being suppressed, it would seem to be evident that the measure must lose all practical force and effect. We mine an enemy's works to capture them; it would be idle and absurd to continue the mine after the works should be surrendered.

We do not see what the *Intelligencer* or the country has to gain by throwing doubt upon President Lincoln's position on this subject. If it should succeed in convincing the people that he means to continue the war after the Rebellion is quelled and the Union saved, for the purpose of forcing the abandonment of slavery, it would only paralyze the Government by destroying the public confidence essential to its support. Such a conviction would impede the draft, check volunteering, excite general discontent, and most seriously imperil the Union cause. We can understand why hot-headed, selfish party zealots pursue this course—reckless of these results. But we should have expected to find the *Intelligencer* smoothing the path of patriotic duty for the President in these days of perplexity and peril, rather than hedging him about with fresh embarrassments and complications.

We believe him to be perfectly free from all commitments and obligations that conflict with the supreme duty of saving the Union—of waging war with all possible vigor to crush the Rebellion—and of stopping the war just as soon as that result has been attained. In our judgment he is perfectly free, not only to "receive and consider" any proposition of peace that embraces the integrity of the Union and the cessation of the Rebellion, but he is also perfectly free to make a formal proffer of peace upon that sole condition whenever he may think it would be conducive to the public good. And we trust that, if any occasion should arrive when such a prospect or possibility of peace shall come before him from any quarter, the *Intelligencer* at least will not seek to drive him from its consideration by a parade of pledges and commitments strained beyond their proper scope.

Regulations in Regard to Bullion.

The following regulations have been issued by the Treasury Department concerning "The assay of and tax on bullion:"—

1. The license of an assayer must specify the place of business of the assayer. The rate of the license will be determined by the actual or estimated value of the gold and silver assayed, as in cases of other license, where the rate is graduated by the amount of the sales or business, subject to be reassessed if the value of the bullion assayed should exceed such estimated amount.

2. The assay and refining of gold and silver being regarded by the law as a manufacture, every assayer shall, within ten days after the first day of each and every month, make a return to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, under oath or affirmation, of the weight, fineness, and value of the gold and silver assayed by him, with the date of the assay, and the name of the person or persons for whom the same was assayed, and shall pay to the Collector the duty of one-half of one per cent. upon the same, in the manner required by sections 82 and 86 of the act of June 30, 1864.

A book shall be kept by such assayer, in which he shall enter the date of each assay, the name of the party for whom the assay is made, and the weight, fineness, and value of the gold and silver assayed, which book shall be exhibited to the Assessor or Collector whenever he shall require it.

3. In addition to the ordinary commercial stamp upon bullion, specifying its weight, fineness, and value, the date of the assay, and name of the assayer, every assayer shall stamp the product of the assay with the Internal Revenue stamp provided by this office.

The internal revenue stamp may be obtained by licensed assayers upon application to this office. Assayers residing in the States or Territories west of the States bordering on the Mississippi river can procure stamps upon application to the United States Assistant Treasurer at Denver City, Colorado Territory, or at San Francisco, California.

4. From and after the 29th day of August, 1864, all sales, transfers, exchanges, transportation, and exportation of bullion not stamped as above required, are prohibited; nor shall any jeweller, worker, or artificer in gold or silver use either of those metals after that date unless it shall first have been stamped as aforesaid.

5. If any bullion which has been stamped, and on which the duty has been paid in accordance with these regulations, shall be reassayed or further refined, the duty on the same shall be paid by the assayer, and it shall be restamped in the same manner as if no previous assay had been made.

6. The first return made by the assayer will be of the value of the assay from the 29th of August to and including the 30th day of September, and the succeeding returns shall be from the first to the last day of each month, inclusive.

7. These regulations apply to United States assayers equally with private assayers, except as to the provisions relating to license.

Blank returns will be furnished, in the form prescribed, upon application to this office, or to the assessor of the proper district.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the members of the FRANKFORD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the county of Philadelphia, will be held at the Office of the Company, N. E. corner of FRANKFORD and OXFORD Streets, Frankford, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 5, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL WAKELING, Secretary.

By an amendment made to Section 1st of Article 12th of the By-Laws, the Polls for the Election of Officers will be opened at 3 o'clock P. M., and continue open without intermission until half-past 7 o'clock P. M. au21-1t

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—Public attention is again called to the suffering and destitute citizens of Chambersburg. A Committee of ladies of our city have visited Chambersburg, and their report of what they saw and heard beggars description. Suffice it to say, that the citizens are entirely destitute of the most necessary articles conducive to their comfort. Clothing, beds, bedding, crockery-ware, hardware, &c., are wanted at once. Let it not be said that these, our friends and brethren, are unworthy of our sympathies and contributions. No citizens in our commonwealth present a brighter or more loyal record. Our noble soldiers can testify to the fact that when they were sick these people nursed them; when they were hungry they fed them; when naked they clothed them; and have been for the last three years constantly harassed by an unfeeling and brutal enemy; and were it not for their loyalty their homes would not be in ashes to-day. Numerous facts and incidents could be related as to their utter destitution, viz.:—A teacher of one of our schools was quietly enjoying the comforts of a little home that had been to him the cause of many a day's toil and industry; he was quietly awaiting his turn to be visited by this merciless foe. At the appearance of the enemy he sought to appeal to them to spare his little home, stating that he was a teacher of the Gospel; that he had toiled many years for the little he had around him, and now that he had grown in years he could never replace it; that the fruits of his labors would be entirely lost, and would avail them nothing. At this point the enemy hesitated, when the following question was propounded:—"Did you ever teach niggers?" and the teacher, ever true to his noble principles, answered in the affirmative. The order was at once given to burn—to fire his house—and in fifteen minutes his all was a mass of ruins, and the occupant did not save even a change of clothing. Say not these people are unworthy. Hundreds of such facts could be related. We appeal to you to come forward and help us. We confidently feel that we are appealing to a generous public, who will not turn a deafening ear to the cry of the distress of our brethren. Our object is to restore to these people such articles as they need for their comfort. Money and merchandise are wanted. Contributions sent to the "Union Benevolent Association," No. 416 S. SEVENTH Street, will be forwarded on receipt.

Mrs. E. F. Hutter,	Mrs. Dr. J. H. M'Quillen,
Mrs. E. Hammitt,	Mrs. M. Hensey,
Mrs. Dr. Nevins,	Mrs. James Stewart,
Mrs. E. D. Wanamaker,	Mrs. St. Clair,
Mrs. Martha Wayne,	Miss Sullenger.

MRS. E. HAMMITT,
au24-3t Chairman pro tem. Ladies' Committee.

VETERAN BOUNTY-FUND COMMISSION, No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, Philadelphia.

The Commissioners appointed to pay the extra Bounty to re-enlisted Veterans will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No. 7 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
PAUL J. FIELD,
au20-6t GEORGE W. SIMONS.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 12, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 5th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employees; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumers reflect that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 150 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 16⅔ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART,
au13-1ot Chief Engineer.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.—The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee appeal to their friends for the support of the institution. They call upon the public for voluntary contributions to aid them in their efforts to feed and care for the soldiers of the Union as they pass through our city. The citizens of Philadelphia are assured that not a cent of the funds is appropriated to pay any person or persons representing them or as salaries from the Saloon, but all contributions to the Cooper Shop Committee are religiously disbursed for the benefit of the Soldiers of the Union Army.

WM. M. COOPER, President,
No. 125 S. WATER Street.
Attest—Wm. M. M[illegible], Secretary,
No. 229 CATHARINE Street. au22-6t

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY are now open for subscriptions to its capital, at their Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Females can hold stock in their own name.

JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 411 WALNUT STREET.
CAPITAL $200,000.
Divided into 20,000 Shares of $10 each.

The properties purchased by this Company are five in number, selected with care by competent persons.—Two hundred acres, embraced in three several tracts, are in fee simple; 50 acres on a lease for twenty years, and sixteen acres on a perpetual lease, on which we have a well bored to the depth of one hundred and ninety feet, with a good show of oil, the work being vigorously prosecuted—all of these properties lying in Wood county, West Virginia, convenient and with good roads leading to the Ohio river. This region is recommended by the oil men of Venango county as being the El Dorado of the West for oil. They are buying all the territory in that region they can get. The prospects of this Company are most flattering. Those coming in as original subscribers will have all the advantages of a new company, intelligently managed by persons understanding the business.

Call at the Office, No. 411 WALNUT Street, for circulars of explanation.

au23-7t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE SWATARA FALLS COAL Company, August 16, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable at the Office of the Company, Nos. 1 and 2 S. THIRD Street, on or after the 25th instant, clear of State tax.

au19-6t L. S. FILBERT, Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 411 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus.

Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.

au18-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

SEA SHORE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association will give another excursion this season, to Atlantic City, on TUESDAY, August 30. Tickets $1·50. To be procured at the Rooms, No. 1009 Chesnut street; Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; Tract Society, No. 929 Chesnut street; and at the boat on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M. Three hundred wounded soldiers, in charge of their chaplains, will accompany the excursion. au23-swtam 3t*

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMmittee appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards, for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public-spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date; and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veteran re-enlistments, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
No. 227 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE,
No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS,
No. 513 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING,
No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER,
FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
S. B. BROWNE,
No. 113 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER,
au20-12 No. 240 S. SIXTH street.

TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILAdelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES K. IDE,
au11-12t Master of Transportation.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (twenty cents per share) on the capital stock, out of the earnings of the Company for July, payable on and after the 29th inst., free of State tax. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 29th.

JOHN F. GRAFF,
au20-8t Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENger Railway Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.

The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 119 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. H. KEMBLE,
au22-12t* Treasurer.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD,

THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1813 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 29th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tisdal, Merchants,
No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed.

Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au8-tf

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M.D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. fe7-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. | STOCK NOW IN STORE. | FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,

LINENS, AND

WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au20-2m

GRUNERS AND OTHER MAKES.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,

my5-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.

100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

fe1-ly WM. T. HOPKINS.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
au19 No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.

THE NEW TAX BILL

AND

REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, on the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $20, two per cent. discount.
" " " 100, three " "
" " " 300, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy29-tf

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS,

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,		California Wines,
California Wines,		California Wines,
California Wines,		California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Ask Ask Ask Ask Ask
Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Ferris, Groves, Hartshorne
Schmoele, Williams, Hurley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Yondal, Vinal, Fondey,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
jy26-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

NEAREST HOUSE TO THE BEACH.

This well-known house is now open for the reception of Boarders.

Bathing never was better.

au5-1m J. WOOTTON, Proprietor.

INLET HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY,

GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.

(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy6-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $12 per week. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9-tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY,

NEW JERSEY,

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best

RASPBERRY SYRUP

that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.

Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Do not forget the Number,

au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, 2¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stebbins's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1860.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces

English and Scotch Ale and Porter,

Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.

Navy Messes put up with care.

At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.

ja26 ly JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

THE BEST IN USE.

ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,

Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do.

And all the principal Sewing Machines. All warranted from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 102 S. EIGHTH street.
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)

Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

DIAMONDS.

Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewelers

No. 802 CHESNUT Street,

Who will give the highest cash price. au30-1m

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.

CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ja11-ly Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Pawn Tickets.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.

All business confidential. au10-3m

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French steam Dyeing and Scouring of any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 209 RACE Street. Branch No. 260 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

FINANCIAL.

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,

5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,

BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.

au22 12t DREXEL & CO.

OFFICE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1864.

Coupons of the 10-40 United States Bonds, maturing the 1st of September, and those of the 5-20 United States Bonds maturing the 1st of November next, will be paid on presentation at this Office.

ARCHIBALD McINTYRE,
au22-6t ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-20t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,

No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.

Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe1-wfm tf

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10

TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under Instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF

FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-2m

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

fe8 tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury Department.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au12-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2[illegible], 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1139 GIRARD Street, until noon of SATURDAY, 27th inst., for the immediate delivery at Haddington U. S. A. General Hospital, of the following lumber, viz.:—

50,000 feet third common pine boards, 1 inch.
7,500 do second do do
2,000 do do do do
(Planed both sides.)
600 feet second common pine boards, ¾ inch.
(Planed both sides.)
30,000 feet hemlock scantling, 3x4 inches.
2,000 do do do 10x10 inches.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible, that the bidder will enter into bond and obligation for the prompt fulfilment thereof if said bid be accepted.

No proposal will be received unless upon blank forms, which can be had at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids if deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

The lumber to be inspected and approved after delivery.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, A. Q. M. General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
au24-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Yards and Docks, August 22, 1864.

Sealed Proposals for each class separately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the navy yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until the 19th September next, at 10 o'clock P. M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with full instructions, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them. No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail. All offers must be accompanied by a certified copy of the bidder's license.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus:—

"Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard)."

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Instructions and forms of offer, with copies of the laws bearing on the subject, will be furnished by commandants of yards, navy agents, and the Bureau, on application to all or either of them.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Fire-wood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron castings; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Cement paint.

BOSTON.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig-iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Fire-wood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron castings; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi-Bituminous, Broad Top coal, and Pictou; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, New joiner shop; class B, H. B. Smith's patent boring and mortising machine.

NEW YORK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 2½, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 25, Iron work, piping, &c.; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad Top coal; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; Class A, Fire truck, &c., &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine timber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw, class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous Broad Top coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bilge-water indicators; class B, Spark-arresters; class C, Pitch-house.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No 1, Clothing; class No 2, Hats, boots, shoes, &c.; class No 3, Provisions; class No 4, Groceries; class No 5, dry goods; class No 6, Bread, &c.; class No 7, Tobacco; class No 8, Coal; class No 9, Paints, oils, glass, &c.; class No 11, Lumber; class No 12, Firewood; class No 13, Provender; class No 14, Miscellaneous; class No 15, Hardware; class No 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No 2, Stone; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9, Gravel and sand; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig-iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools.

NORFOLK.

Class No 1, Bricks; class No 3, Yellow pine timber; class No 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No 5, Oak and hard wood; class No 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No 8, Cement; class No 9½, Moulding and fire-sand and fire-clay; class No 10, Slate; class No 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No 12, Steel; class No 13, Pig iron; class No 14, Files; class No 15, Paints, oils, and glass; class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 22, Charcoal; class No 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oil; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad Top coal, lump; class No 31, Copper and composition nails; class No 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Sashes, glazed.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Class No 16, Ship chandlery; class No 17, Hardware; class No 18, Stationery; class No 19, Firewood; class No 20, Hay and straw; class No 21, Provender; class No 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No 26, Augers; class No 27, Anthracite coal; class No 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No 32, Machinery and tools. au24-tw

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage, corner of TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

DARK BLUE COAT CLOTH, 3-4 or 6-4 wide, for Uniform Coats, army standard.

WOOLEN BLANKETS, army standard, to weigh five pounds, and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches (with the letters U. S., in black, 4 inches long, in the centre).

SHELTER TENTS, army standard, of linen or cotton; if cotton, to weigh not less than 7 ounces to the yard of 28½ inches wide; if linen, to weigh not less than 8 ounces to the yard of 28½ inches wide. Samples of at least one yard of the material proposed to be furnished must be submitted with the proposal.

DARK-BLUE THREAD, No. 30.

WATER-PROOF BLANKETS for Infantry, gutta percha or vulcanized india rubber.

PONCHOS for Cavalry, gutta percha or vulcanized india rubber.

Samples of the water-proof blankets for infantry and ponchos for cavalry proposed to be furnished must accompany the proposal.

Army standard samples of the dark-blue coat cloth, woolen blankets, shelter tents, and dark-blue thread, can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to* as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office; and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
au20-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

PAPER HANGINGS.

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,

(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS),

Has Removed from

No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURKE, Jr. (formerly Beireis's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand. jy29-1m

REMOVAL. — THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NOTED FOR HANDSOME STYLES, REASONABLE PRICES, AND POLITENESS TO CUSTOMERS, S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

QUINCE.

Near a small village in the West,
Where many very worthy people
Eat, drink, play whist, and do their best
To guard from evil Church and Steeple,
There stood—alas! it stands no more!—
A tenement of brick and plaster,
Of which, for forty years and four,
My good friend Quince was lord and master!

Welcome was he in hut and hall,
To maids and matrons, peers and peasants,
He won the sympathies of all,
By making puns and making presents;
Though all the parish was at strife,
He kept his counsel and his carriage,
And laughed and loved a quiet life,
And shrank from Chancery's suits and marriage.

Sound was his claret and his head;
Warm were his double ale and feelings—
His partners at the whist-club said
That he was faultless in his dealings—
He went to church but once a-week;
Yet Dr. Poundtext always found him
An upright man, who studied Greek,
And liked to see his friends around him.

Asylums, hospitals, and schools,
He used to swear were made to cozen;
All who subscribed to them were fools,
And he subscribed to half-a-dozen.
It was his doctrine that the poor
Were always able, never willing;
And so the beggar at the door
Had first abuse and then a shilling.

Some public principles he had,
But he was no flatterer nor fretter;
He rapped his box when things were bad,
And said—"I cannot make them better."
And much he loathed the patriot's snort,
And much he scorned the placeman's snuffle;
And cut the fiercest quarrels short
With—"Patience, gentlemen, and shuffle."

For full ten years his pointer, Speed,
Had couched beneath his master's table;
For twice ten years his old white steed
Had fattened in his master's stable.
Old Quince averred, upon his troth,
They were the ugliest beasts in Devon;
And none knew why he fed them both
With his own hand, six days in seven.

Whene'er they heard his ring or knock,
Quicker than thought, the village slatterns
Flung down the novel, smoothed the frock,
And took up Mrs. Glasse, and patterns;
Adine was studying bakers' bills;
Louisa looked the queen of knitters,
Jane happened to be hemming frills;
And Bell, by chance, was making fritters.

But all was vain; and while decay
Came like a tranquil moonlight o'er him,
And found him gouty still, and gay,
With no fair nurse to bless or bore him;
His rugged smile and easy chair,
His dread of matrimonial lectures,
His wig, his stick, his powdered hair,
Were themes for very strange conjectures.

Some sages thought the stars above
Had crazed him with excess of knowledge;
Some heard he had been crossed in love
Before he came away from college—
Some darkly hinted that his Grace
Did nothing, great or small, without him,
Some whispered with a solemn face,
That there was something odd about him.

I found him at three-score and ten,
A single man, but bent quite double,
Sickness was coming on him then,
To take him from a world of trouble—
He prosed of sliding down the hill,
Discovered he grew older daily;
One frosty day he made his will—
The next he sent for Dr. Bailey!

And so he lived—and so he died:
When last I sat beside his pillow,
He shook my hand—"Ah me!" he cried,
"Penelope must wear the willow.
Tell her I hugged her rosy chain
While life was flickering in the socket;
And say, that when I call again,
I'll bring a license in my pocket.

"I've left my house and grounds to Fag—
(I hope his master's shoes will suit him);
And I've bequeathed to you my nag,
To feed for my sake—or shoot him.
The vicar's wife will take old Fox—
She'll find him an uncommon mouser;
And let her husband have my box,
My Bible and my Assmanshauser.

"Whether I ought to die or not,
My doctors cannot quite determine;
It's only clear that I shall rot,
And be, like Priam, food for vermin.
My debts are paid—but Nature's debt
Almost escaped my recollection!
Tom! we shall meet again; and yet
I cannot leave you my direction!"

THE MODERN STYLE OF DANCING.—It is impossible to frequent balls at the present day without being painfully conscious that, as regards men—we make no allusion to the ladies—dancing is a forgotten art; at least, so far as a thing may be described as forgotten which has never been learned. If it were not melancholy it would be ludicrous. No matter what the dance is, there is equal ignorance of all. A quadrille is walked through generally, like an awkward funeral; but it is in waltzing that the young man of the present day particularly distinguishes himself. Where he obtained the idea of that performance it is difficult to imagine. What does it consist of? He first selects a partner; and having, as usual, examined the buttons of his gloves, and pulled them on tight, as a man fixes his hat on his head when he goes at a stiff fence, he encircles the lovely waist; and then—what then? He certainly does not dance, because he does not know how. But often working his arm like a pump-handle, and assuming the appearance of a dislocated wind-mill, he begins with a kind of uneven, jerky motion, to pull the young lady round in what he conceives to be time to the music. Utterly regardless of what obstacles are in the way, he spins on, at one time knocking a weaker and lighter couple altogether out of the arena; at another, dashing his partner or himself with the utmost determination against the surrounding crowd; pushes his elbow into some one else's face or ribs, catches his toe in some one's dress, and very often, having done as much damage as he can during his progress, winds up by stopping dead short in the circle, and thereby makes himself as inconvenient in his last moment as he has been ridiculous during his career.—*The Owl.*

ENCOUNTER WITH A BOA IN A GROTTO.—A few days ago I made up my mind to penetrate into a grotto on Mount Sabab, half way between Chantaboun and Komban, so deep, I am told, that it extends to the top of the mountains. I set out, accompanied by Phral and Nion, furnished with all that was necessary for our excursion. On reaching the entrance of the grotto we lighted torches, and, after scaling a number of blocks of granite, began our march. Thousands of bats, roused by the lights, commenced flying round and round us, flapping our faces with their wings, and extinguishing our torches every minute. Phral walked first, trying the ground with a lance which he held; but we had scarcely proceeded a hundred paces when he threw himself back upon me with every mark of terror, crying out, "A serpent! go back!" As he spoke I perceived an enormous boa about fifteen feet off, with erect head and open mouth, ready to dart upon him. My gun being loaded, one barrel with two bullets, the other with shot, I took aim and fired both off at once. We were immediately enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke, and could see nothing, but prudently beat an instant retreat. We waited anxiously for some time at the entrance of the grotto, prepared to do battle with our enemy should he present himself; but he did not appear. My guide now boldly lighted a torch, and furnished with my gun, reloaded, and a long rope, went in again alone. We held one end of the rope, that at the least signal we might fly to his assistance. For some minutes, which appeared terribly long, our anxiety was extreme; but equally great were our relief and gratification when we saw him approach, drawing after him the rope, to which was attached an immense boa. The head of the reptile had been shattered by my rifle, and his death had been instantaneous; but we sought to penetrate no further into the grotto.—*Mouhot's Travels in Indo-China.*

WHY A NEWSMONGER SHOULD BE HAPPY.—Such a one, says Brown, knows the *News of the World*, and is *Independent* of the *Times*, and *Public Opinion*. He is the *Observer* of all *Commercial* intelligence, and can *Chronicle* the *Daily News* in his *Journal*. After the *Sun* is gone down, he can study the *Evening Star* or the *Morning Star* and the *Mercury*, and thus become a *general Speculator*. He can *Dispatch* a *Courier* for the *Peep-of-Day*, and scan the *Budget* in the *Express* or TELEGRAPH; and if he is not inclined for a *Sporting Life*, he can enjoy his *Sunday at Home*. He may become acquainted with the *London Journal*, and make every *Family Friend* the *Herald* of *Good Words*. In the present *Era* of *The World* he would be regarded as the *Welcome Guest* in every *Leisure Hour*, and feel extremely happy in the enjoyment of *Fun*, and take *Punch* with *John Bull*. Lastly, as the *Guardian* of the *Constitution*, he should secure a *Commercial Directory* of every *British Workman* throughout *The Realm*; give them employment *All the Year Round*, and pay them all *Once a Week.*

THE LATE BRILLIANT CAVALRY FIGHT AT FRONT ROYAL.

Colonel Thomas C. Devens, commanding a cavalry brigade, arrived in town on Saturday, and is at present at the National Hotel. We learn from him that about 3 o'clock on last Wednesday, the 17th, the pickets of Devens' Brigade were driven in by a heavy force of Rebel infantry and artillery. The brigade advanced to support the pickets. The 4th New York Cavalry was placed to guard the road.

Wickham's (Rebel) Brigade of cavalry having crossed the river and charged the dismounted men of the 9th New York, Colonel Devens ordered the 4th New York to charge the Rebels in flank, which order was brilliantly executed by Colonel Cesnola, who swept off as with an avalanche the whole head of the Rebel column, capturing the battle-flag of the 3d Virginia regiment and many prisoners.

The enemy, finding he could make no impression on the turnpike, crossed with a brigade of infantry half a mile to the left, and sought to outflank Colonel Devens' brigade. The 4th New York were immediately deployed in their front, and charged upon them before they had an opportunity to form themselves into line.

About the same time the cavalry again advanced through the gorge through the turnpike and sought to gain the rear of, and cut off, our cavalry. Two squadrons of the 6th New York, which had been held in reserve on the right, were thrown on the Rebel column as soon as they were fully exposed, completely routing and driving them back. In the meantime the infantry on the left had driven them back to the river, capturing another battle-flag of Cobb's Legion. While the 2d Brigade was fighting on the right, still another force of infantry was crossing on the left. General Custer had arrived a few hours before, to the support of Colonel Devens. Ransom's Battery of Colonel Devens' Brigade was immediately opened on his advance, and as they emerged from the woods upon the left, Custer *swept* down upon them, and they were gobbled up by scores.

The enemy planted a battery on the north side of the Shenandoah, and it was this alone that saved the Rebel column from utter annihilation before it recrossed the river. The position was so elevated that our guns could not reach them, and they were thus enabled to hold us at bay, and retire with a shattered column. The Rebels acknowledge the loss of 600 killed, wounded, and missing, of which there is now in our hands over 300; while the entire loss of Colonel Devens' 2d Brigade, which was most heavily engaged, will not amount to 45 killed, wounded, and missing. General Custer's loss was proportionately less, although he captured as many prisoners.

The regiments engaged were the 4th, 6th, and 9th New York, and the 17th Pennsylvania. Colonel Cesnola, of the 4th New York, and Major Beardsley, commanding the 6th New York, behaved with distinguished gallantry, repeatedly charging the enemy's columns.

Captain Mann, of the 4th New York, was killed. He was a gallant officer, and met a hero's death. Captain Snyder, of the 4th, Captain Hermance, of the 6th New York, and Lieutenant Weston, of the 6th New York, were wounded. Although Colonel Devens was severely wounded in the foot, he did not leave the field, but held the ground bravely, and won for himself a garland of honors. Captain Handy had three horses shot from under him while charging the enemy's line.

The 17th Pennsylvania were drawn up in the support under a heavy fire, and behaved themselves with their usual steadiness.—*Wash. Repub.*

The Overland Mail Stopped.

The Indian troubles in the West have at length compelled the Overland Mail Company to withdraw the coaches from their route, and until further notice no mails are to be despatched overland to Utah, Colorado, and California, from the New York Post Office. A newspaper announcement of the withdrawal of the overland coaches was made a week ago; but as Mr. Clark, superintendent of the mails in this city, had received no official notice of the overland stage suspension, he continued to transmit the mails, hoping that the Indian difficulties might be settled and that the mails might be got through; but last evening he learned that there was no prospect of resuming operations speedily, and thereupon yesterday's mail was retained, and sent by Captain Seabury, of the Pacific Mail steamship *Northern Light*, which sails to-day.

The next mail for California will go by the opposition (M. O. Roberts) steamship *Golden Rule*, which will sail on Saturday next, August 27th, and thereafter, until the overland coaches can resume. The mails will be sent out on the 2d, 13th, and 23d of the month, except when the date falls on Sunday, then the Post Office will receive mail matter up to 10½ o'clock on the following Monday morning.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A Joke Better than Artillery.

Napoleon was generally master of an emergency, and knew what measures were most effective for the matter in hand. On one occasion he dispersed a furious mob by a single discharge of grape shot, followed by blank cartridges. On another, as related in the following paragraph, he scattered them by a pertinent joke, which hit the core of the matter:—

When an officer of the Government of the Revolution, the first Napoleon had been ordered out to disperse a body of rioters. Having drawn up his soldiers and some guns across the street, he waited their advance. They at length appeared, sweeping down on him and his party like a roaring torrent. The artillerymen, with their port-fires, stood ready at his signal to pour showers of grape into the body of the mob. Unwilling to shed blood, he stepped out from his men to reason with the suffering and misguided people, and soon found himself *vis-a-vis* with their head, a virago of a woman, whose appearance presented a remarkable contrast to his own. She was of great size, and enormously fat; while he, always very little, was at that time so thin, as well as small, that he was known by the *soubriquet* of "*Le Petit Corporal.*" He remonstrated with the lady; but she replied with volleys of abuse, telling him that while she and other honest, hard-working people were starving, such idle fellows as he and his soldiers were fattening on the best of the land. With that eagle eye and remarkable promptitude which afterwards turned the fate of many a battle-field, Napoleon saw at once the weak point of his adversary's position. He paused till she was out of breath. Then, taking off his hat, he bowed to the mob; and, placing his own thin figure beside that of his fat opponent, he asked them to say whether the good lady or he looked most like starving? As happens in more respectable assemblies than mobs, and elsewhere than in witty France, a good-humored joke won the day; and the people, for the time at least, quietly dispersed.

Eight to Sixteen.

Lord Shaftesbury recently stated, in a public meeting in London, that from personal observation he had ascertained that of adult male criminals of that city nearly all had fallen into a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen years; and that if a young man lived an honest life up to twenty years of age, there were forty-nine chances in favor and only one against him as to an honorable life thereafter.

This is a fact of singular importance to fathers and mothers, and shows a fearful responsibility. Certainly, a parent should secure and exercise absolute control over the child under sixteen. It cannot be a difficult matter to do this, except in very rare cases; and if that control is not very wisely and efficiently exercised, it must be the parent's fault; it is owing to the parental neglect or remissness. Hence the real source of ninety-eight per cent. of the real crime in a country such as England or the United States, lies at the door of the parents. It is a fearful reflection.

We throw it before the minds of the fathers and mothers of our land, and there leave it to be thought of in wisdom, remarking only as to the early seeds of bodily disease, that they are, in nearly every case, sown between sundown and bedtime, in absence from the family circle; in the supply of spending money never earned by the spender—opening the doors of confectionaries and soda fountains, of beer, and tobacco, and wine shops, of the circus, the negro minstrels, the restaurant, and dance; then follow the Sunday excursion, the Sunday drive, with the easy transition to the company of those whose ways lead to the gates of social, physical, and moral ruin. From eight to sixteen—in these few years—are the destinies of children fixed in forty-nine cases out of fifty—fixed by the parent! Let every father and mother solemnly vow, "By God's help, I'll fix my darling's destiny for good, by making home more attractive than the streets!"

—The report in various quarters that the special war tax of five per cent. on incomes will be on the amount of income less the tax already paid for the year 1863, is incorrect. It will be upon the full amount over six hundred dollars, without deduction for any income tax heretofore paid.

—The Secretary of War has decided that men belonging to the Missouri State Militia, who have re-enlisted for three years' service on or subsequent to the 18th of July, 1864, or who may hereafter so re-enlist, will be entitled to the three hundred dollars bounty.

—Recent simultaneous encounters with the Rebels on both banks of the James, and also in the valley, prove that Lee has in Virginia a larger force than had been supposed, and the reports of his having sent detachments to Georgia are not now credited. Lee's total force is estimated by our secret service at about seventy thousand men.

FOURTH EDITION

MOSEBY AT WORK.

ATTACK ON A STOCKADE.

Rebels Repulsed and Forced to Retreat.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The *Star* says:—This morning, about five o'clock, the garrison of the stockade at Anandale, Va., near Falls Church, consisting of two hundred and seventy men, of the 16th New York Cavalry, were attacked by the enemy, under the leadership of Mosby, who had with him two pieces of artillery, and from two to three hundred men.

On taking his position, Mosby demanded the surrender of the garrison, which was refused, whereupon he opened fire with his guns, the cannonading lasting for three-quarters of an hour. The garrison still holding out, Mosby withdrew, and was followed by our cavalry, who, at latest advices, were still in pursuit.

NO REBELS CROSSING THE POTOMAC.

THE DRAFT IN OHIO.

Fernando Wood on Peace.

SAFETY OF COLONEL STREIGHT.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

No Rebels Crossing the Potomac.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—All information here to-day shows the reported crossing of the Potomac by the Rebels to be untrue.

The Safety of General Steadman and Colonel Streight.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—The Chattanooga correspondent of the *Gazette* says that neither General Steadman nor Colonel Streight were injured in the fight at Dalton, but that both are well.

The Draft in Ohio—Peace Speech of Fernando Wood.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—Governor Brough has issued a proclamation to those persons in Ohio who are preparing to resist the draft, warning them to desist from such a purpose.

Fernando Wood, in a speech at Dayton, last night, asserted that peace men, on a peace platform, should be nominated at Chicago, and the Convention would be harmonious.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 24.

Returning Veterans.

The 147th Ohio one hundred days' men have passed through Washington, on their way home, their time having expired. They, like other returning regiments of that State, paid their respects to the President, who thanked them for the service they had rendered to the country, and exhorted them to resist every influence which had a tendency to lessen their patriotism.

A False Report.

No information has been received here confirming the truth of the loose report that Fitz Lee was killed and General A. P. Hill mortally wounded in Sunday's fight.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S HEADQUARTERS, VIA BALTIMORE, August 23.—With the exception of a brief skirmish opposite the left of the 19th Corps this morning, everything has been quiet along General Sheridan's front. The enemy still maintain a strong skirmish line along our front, and there are no indications that he has retreated.

The fords on the Upper Potomac are strongly guarded, and no attempt has yet been made by the enemy to cross the river.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

WEDNESDAY, August 24.—The markets still continue very dull.

Quercitron Bark is entirely out of stock; 50 hhds. No. 1 were sold at $51.

There is but little doing in Seeds; Clover commands $15@16 ⅌ 64 lbs.; Timothy is bringing $6@6·50 ⅌ bush., and Flaxseed $3·60.

There are no movements to record in Provisions.

For Flour the demand has somewhat improved, and, owing to the light stocks, prices of the better grades are somewhat higher; 500 bbls. Delaware Mills extra and 400 bbls. Broad Street Mills extra sold at $11·50; 1800 bbls. City Mills on terms not made public; 750 bbls. Jenny Lind, extra family, at $12·75; and 300 bbls. fancy brands at $12·75@$13. To the trade the range is from $9·75 for superfine up to $13 for fancy, according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour at $10·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Wheat is in active request, and holders are firm; 5000 bush. old Western and Pennsylvania red sold at $2·55@2·56 per bush., and new do. at $2·65@2·67; New Delaware at $2·71; white ranges from $2·75 to $3. Rye is firm at $1·85. Corn is in demand, but scarce; $1·74 per bush. is asked and obtained. Oats are firm, with sales of 6000 bush. at 92@94c. for new, and $1 for old. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is in good demand at advanced rates; sales of 200 bbls. refilled at $1·84@1·85, and 200 bbls. Ohio at $1·86, but now held higher.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Flour has advanced 10 cents; sales of 13,000 bbls. at $9·60@10·65 for State; $10·80@12·75 for Ohio; and $11·25@14·50 for Southern. Wheat dull, sales unimportant, and prices have advanced 1@2 cents. Corn firm; sales of 25,000 bush. at $1·60. Beef dull. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls. at $39·50@39·75 for Mess. Lard firm at 22@24 cents. Whisky steady, and holders demand an advance to $1·85. Receipts of Flour, 13,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bush.; Corn 80,000 bush.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Stocks irregular. Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Cumberland preferred, 55½; Illinois Central Scrip, 129; Do. do. Bonds, 130½; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 129; Penna. Coal, 110; Reading, 132⅝; Hudson River, 129; Canton Co., 34; Missouri 6s, 69½; Erie, 110¼; Cleveland and Cincinnati, 71; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 110¼; Terre Haute and Alton, 58; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111½; Chicago and North Western, 58½; Gold, 256¾; One Year Certificates, 95½; Treasury 7·3-10s, 111; Ten-forties, 103½; Five-twenty Coupons, 110½; Coupon 6s, 109¾.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	253	254
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	233	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	228	..
Spanish Quarters	223	..
Penn. Currency	3-10 dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

—Glen's Falls is rapidly recovering from the effects of the great fire that visited the village several months ago. Many buildings are erecting, and masons, bricklayers, and plasterers are in great demand.

—A little girl was killed on the track of the Providence Railroad by the Dedham train at Roxbury, Mass., on Monday, and two girls were killed at the Charles street crossing of the Worcester Railroad, in Providence, on Tuesday, while walking on the track.

—Dr. Brown, of Liberty, Me., was found guilty by the United States District Court at Bangor, on Saturday, of the nefarious practice of applying poison to drafted men in such a way that they were exempted for diseases. His charge was $100 a man.

FIFTH EDITION

REBEL ATTACK ON MEMPHIS.

Gen. Forrest Dashes into Town

THE REBELS REPULSED.

MEMPHIS, August 21.—Memphis was attacked at 4 o'clock this morning by the Rebel General Forrest, with three brigades of cavalry, about 3000 strong.

This force left General Smith's front at Oxford on the evening of the 18th instant, and made a rapid march to this city. They drove in our pickets, and dashed directly into the headquarters of General Washburne, who made a very narrow escape.

They then made a rush into General Buckland's headquarters, but he also succeeded in making his escape.

They then attacked the Irving prison, but were repulsed by the guard there.

They next visited the Gayoso House, expecting to capture General Hurlbut, but he was stopping at a friend's house, and so the Rebels did not succeed in getting possession of him.

Our troops now attacked the Rebels, and soon drove them from the city, killing about thirty and wounding one hundred.

The Rebels captured thirty of our men and forty horses. They did not have time to obtain much plunder.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about the same as that of the Rebels.

General Washburne is now carrying out a plan, which it is expected will result in the capture of a large portion of the attacking party.

Later.

MEMPHIS, August 22.—The Rebel raid into this city yesterday was a complete failure, and so admitted by General Forrest.

His intention was to capture General Washburne and other generals. Our troops being without leaders, the Rebels carried off some plunder, and captured quite a number of prisoners, including two officers, and several clerks and telegraph operators.

Numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated by the Rebels. Among the wounded are Colonel Starr, of the 6th Illinois cavalry, and Lieutenant Irvin, of the 8th Iowa. The latter has since died.

Curious Rumors from New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Rumors are current here and credited in the best financial circles that the Government has decided to send five Commissioners to Richmond—three Republicans and two Democrats—to arrange preliminaries for peace. It is also rumored that this Commission is now on its way to Richmond. The rumor has had the effect to cause a decline in gold of some four or five per cent.

[We have reliable advices from Washington that show that the above is without any foundation whatever.—ED. TELEGRAPH.]

NORTH CLEAR CREEK
GOLD AND SILVER
MINING COMPANY,
GILPIN COUNTY, COLORADO TERRITORY.

Trustees:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.,
T. B. BUNTING, Esq.,
A. O. BODFISH, Esq., Colorado.

President:
Hon. JOHN A. DIX.

Treasurer:
JOSEPH FRANCIS, Esq.

Counsel:
CHARLES F. BLAKE, Esq.

The property of this company consists of 2332½ feet on the "Ground Hog," "Gregory No. 2," "Simmons," "Coucord," and other celebrated developed Gold-bearing Lodes in the mining districts of Colorado.

Also, the Henderson Mill, now running, and in excellent order.

Capital Stock $1,000,000.

Whole Number Shares 100,000. Par, $10.

A large portion of the stock has already been taken by private subscription. Books are now open at the office of the company, at No. 60 Beaver street, New York, where a limited number of shares may be obtained at par, by applying to the Treasurer of the Company between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained at the office of the Company. 8-23-1m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at this establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repair of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c. &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN C. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

jal1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 521 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

All and every kind of WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Sutler, or Plantation purposes, always on hand.

Orders promptly attended to. ja1-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is the only article used that possesses the extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, and white. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., two doors above Chestnut, and No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street. au10-1m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
C. W. WRIGHT. F. M. SIDDALL.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE,

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.*

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-ly No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. ja13-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.

Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-ly

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers.
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada. je20-3m

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing it as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to peace—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au5-2f

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4·20 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.

Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.

Wilmington at 4·20 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.

New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Milford at 8·05 A. M.

Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.

Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·30, 7 and 9·10 P. M.

Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.

Milford at 2·45 P. M.

Dover at 6·20 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·27 P. M.

Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·40 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·46 A. M., 2·55 and 11·00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·46 and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.

SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·20 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

ja1 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let off any passengers between said cities.

The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 1·00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·30 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, and 6 P. M., for New York.

And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ja5-tf WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. Stations.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. Stations.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	3·25	Philadelphia	8·00	3·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·45
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·41
Kennett	7·23	4·17	Concord	9·27	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·31	Chadd's Ford	9·44	6·14
Concord	8·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	8·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia	9·22	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·39	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.

ja1 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—RUNNING time of Trains, commencing FRIDAY, January 1, 1864:—

From Walnut Street Wharf at 9 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M., freight 12 M. Returning, leave Salem at 4 A. M., 6·00 A. M., 1·19 P. M. Freight daily each way. Apply to

MORTON MILLS, Agent,
Second Covered Pier above WALNUT Street,
S. DELAWARE Avenue.
ja1-tf J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27.
ETNA, Saturday, September 3.
EDINBURG, Saturday, September 10.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—

First Cabin $80 00 Steerage $30 00
First Cabin to London 85 00 Steerage to London 34 00
First Cabin to Paris 95 00 Steerage to Paris 40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90 00 Steerage to Hamburg 37 00

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, August 27, 1864.

The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, August 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
ja1-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY, August 13, 1864.

The British ship VANCOUVER, Captain J. D. Carlisle, will sail as above.

For freight or passage, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
jy21-tf No. 101 WALNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express 3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation 2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express 3 00
At 11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket 2 25
2d Class do. 1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M. (Night), via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail $2 25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express 3 00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express 3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5 tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 7·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours), 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,

Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.

je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

THE GREAT DOUBLE TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.

Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train at 7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at 11·25 A. M.
Through Express at 10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at 10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at 4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at 5·00 P. M.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.

The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 8·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.

The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·35 P. M. and 8·40 A. M.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Phillipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 8·56 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.

COUPON TICKETS.

For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.

For full information, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured *that it is entirely responsible.*

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.

H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

RAILROAD LINES.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.

EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 11 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. jy29-tf

W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6½, and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk, and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.

9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

3·15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 9·30 A. M., and 6·09 P. M.

Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Lansdale at 6 A. M.

Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Litiz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·50 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12·15 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 6·30 A. M., passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving at New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $46·25 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

ja4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing on MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from Walnut Street Wharf.

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 6 and 10 A. M. and 1·30 P. M.

For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 and 11·15 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.

Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·52 and 6·50 P. M.

Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.

Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.

Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·55 A. M., 2·25, 5·00, and 7·50 P. M.

Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·50, 3·29, 5·05, and 8·12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office, No. 3 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.

my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

1864. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. 1864.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (195 miles,) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie (78 miles), on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mail Train leaves 8·00 A. M.
Express Train leaves 10·30 P. M.

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on the Express Train both ways.

For information respecting Passenger business, apply at the S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:—

S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner SIXTEENTH and MARKET streets, Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie.

J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R., Baltimore.

H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH D. POTTS,
ja4-tf General Manager, Williamsport.